

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

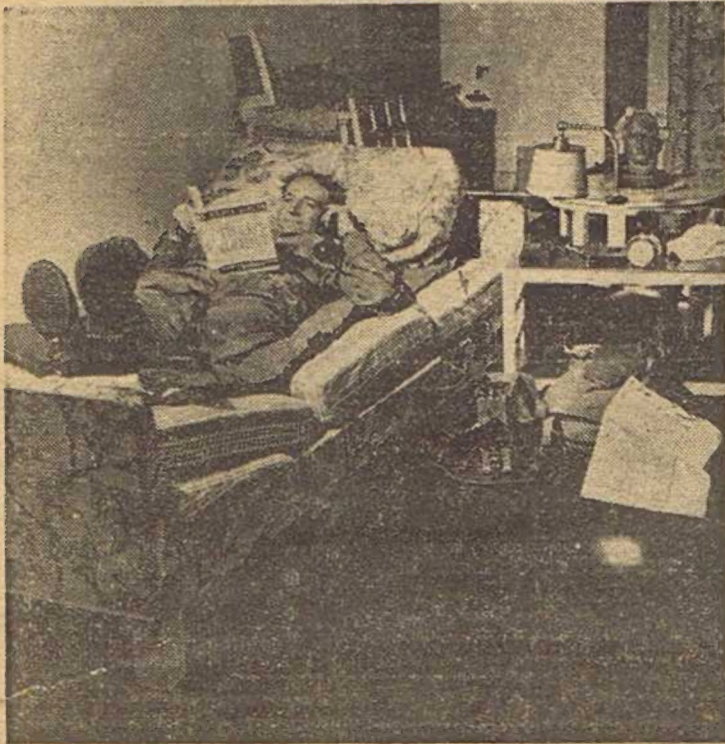
MEDITERRANEAN

Vol. 1, No. 27, Sunday, May 27, 1945

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FIVE LIRE

## ADOLF HITLER SLEPT HERE



The fact that he's sleeping in Der Fuehrer's bed in Munich doesn't seem to phase S-Sgt. Arthur E. Peters of Edmund, Okla. He doesn't even take off his boots as he wades through "Mein Kampf," the only reading matter handy. (Acme)

## World Charter Authors Told, 'Take Your Time'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. resumed active direction of the United Nations Conference yesterday and in one of several important meetings won the promise that the Big Five would exert no pressure to hurry the task of writing and approving the world security charter.

Soon after he arrived at the Fairmount Hotel, Stettinius called in the members of the American delegation. Shortly afterward, representatives of the Big Five—Stettinius; Ambassador Andrei Gromyko of Russia; Lord Halifax of Britain; Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China—also met at the hotel.

These conferees agreed to Stettinius' proposal that they would not influence their own nor any

other delegations to speed up the conference work. Instead, they gave assurances to the smaller nations that there would be time to iron out all the difficulties.

At the present time, Army News Service reports, the most troublesome problem still facing the conference is the voting formula by which the Big Five nations will retain the power of individual veto over virtually every question brought before the proposed World Security Council.

Meanwhile, the United Press says that the French delegation is today hailing the regional agreements formula in the security charter as a French victory. It fulfills one of the main objectives the French government wanted to attain in sending the mission to the United States.

An authorized French source was also quoted by the UP as declaring that Franco-British, Franco-Czechoslovak and Franco-Yugoslav mutual assistance treaties were to be sought as natural corollary parts to the Franco-Russian alliance. The same source says that the recent Franco-Russian conversations in

(Continued on page 4)

## 27th Division Combs Northern Okinawa

GUAM, May 26—Mud continued to hamper ground operations in the bitterly contested Naha-Shuri section of lower Okinawa yesterday, while troops of the U. S. 27th Division began combing a 500-square-mile area of northern Okinawa for Jap remnants in the biggest manhunt of the Pacific campaign.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, meanwhile, announced the loss of the destroyer Little, three landing ships and a mine-sweeper off Okinawa and said Japanese suicide planes had damaged 11 American light warships Thursday and Friday in the same area.

Casualties for the Ryukyus-Okinawa campaign since March 18, Nimitz announced, totaled 35,116 for all services. A Reuters correspondent reported that for every five soldiers and Marines falling in the land battle on Okinawa during the past eight weeks, four sailors aboard support fleet vessels have been killed in what is undoubtedly the longest such naval battle in history.

In a new form of suicide attacks, the Reuters correspondent said, the Japs have tried to crash-land heavy bombers laden with troops on U. S. fields at night. In one such attack, four out of five Jap planes were shot down.

## Smoking Tokyo Reels Under New B-29 Raid

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, May 26 (UP) (OWI)—A fleet of 500 Super Fortresses set fire yesterday to Tokyo's government, business and waterfront districts with more than 4,000 tons of a new type of incendiary bomb, it was announced today.

This was the second raid on the Jap capital in 48 hours and was carried out while huge fires still raged in the heart of Tokyo after Thursday's 9,000,000-pound fire raid, and while, the Japs declared, a 70-mile an hour gale raged through the city.

Tokyo Radio said the greater part of the Imperial Palace was destroyed but that the Emperor and Empress are safe.

Yesterday's assault raised to 17,600 tons the bomb tonnage dropped on Tokyo, Nagoya and Hamamatsu in the past 13 days in the mounting aerial campaign. In their latest attack, the B-29s used a new and heavier jellied gasoline bomb, capable of piercing heavy structures in the main downtown section of Tokyo.

The OWI said that this newest area to fall under B-29 sights probably contained the best built and most modern buildings in Japan, including the nation's largest so-called fireproof earthquake-proof office structure. The damage achieved in this strike will be the "supreme test of the effectiveness of the new fire bombs," OWI stated.

Led by pathfinder planes, which lighted the target areas, the columns of bombers attacked from medium altitude at a four-mile area along Tokyo Bay, from Shingawa northward to the edge of Hirohito's palace grounds.

The B-29s struck after midnight, Japanese time. A Tokyo broadcast later said the city was a "blazing inferno" and that practically all the business district was wiped out in the hour-long blow. The area struck corresponded to Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue or London's Whitehall. Returning pilots, it was reported, said the Japanese Imperial Diet had been hit, but there was no confirmation of this.

Twelve planes were lost in the earlier Tokyo raid, it was announced yesterday. It was not indicated whether all these were Super Fortresses. Tokyo Radio claimed 37 B-29s were brought down in yesterday's attack. U. S. pilots said the flak was intense.

Excited Tokyo Radio broadcasts continuously stressed the havoc wrought by the two Super Fort raids. "Thousands of homes" were declared destroyed. The French, Italian and Mexican legations were said to have been gutted, along with mansions of three imperial princes.

## AMG Arrests Nenni For Talking Politics

AFHQ, May 26 — Pietro Nenni, Italian Socialist leader, was arrested by Allied Military Government authorities near Milan today for violation of an agreement not to engage in political demonstrations, it was announced here this morning. He has been removed to Turin to stand trial.

Nenni, one of a party of 12 Rome political figures now in north Italy for consultation with representatives of the Committee of National Liberation, reportedly violated the agreement when he delivered an address to Partisans and workers in the city of Vercelli. Nenni persisted in speaking to the gathering though AMG officials reminded him once again of the pledge he had given, the AFHQ statement said.

In addition to violating the agreement, which had been accepted by the Rome political group with the concurrence of the Italian government before the delegation left Rome, Nenni also allegedly violated Proclamation No. 3, posted throughout north Italy, forbidding any political assemblage without a permit from AMG authorities.

Meanwhile, according to the Associated Press the trial in Rome of four high Fascist officials charged with maintaining Mussolini's dictatorship continued with the prosecution demanding the death penalty for each of the accused.

The four are Luigi Federzoni, former Minister of the Interior; Edmondo Rossoni, ex-Minister of Agriculture; Giuseppe Bottai, former Minister of Education and Giacomo Acerbo, former Minister of Finance.

## Aussies Disagreeing On Hirohito Question

LONDON, May 26—Denial from the Australian Government that they are seeking a war criminal indictment of Jap Emperor Hirohito surprised responsible Australian sources in London today.

An Australian government official who visited London for the Empire Conference in April, told a group of Australian newspapermen that a report on Japanese atrocities had been read at the conference and submitted to the War Crimes Commission.

The newsmen definitely understood from the Australian official that Australia favored the Emperor's indictment and were greatly surprised by their government's denial. Observers here were inclined to feel that the denial is entirely political, however, reflecting fear that any indications of the Emperor's indictment might aggravate Jap atrocities.

In Europe, meanwhile, the round-up of war criminals continued unabated. In Paris, British authorities have asked the French Government to hand over the former Mufti of Jerusalem, but a dispatch from Reuters indicates that the French may themselves prosecute him for treasonable activity against France. The Mufti has a long record of anti-British activity.

SS General Karl Albrecht Oberg, known as the "Butcher of Paris" and responsible for mass executions of Frenchmen, was captured by American airborne troops today near Kitzbuehl. He was said to have been identified by his egg-shaped head.

According to the Associated Press, the trial of Vidkun Quisling and other Norwegian war criminals will be tried by a jury of three professional judges and four laymen.

A Rumanian radio report said today that five Rumanian ex-cabinet ministers, all members of the former Antonescu government,

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## Argentina Deporting Stubborn Cartoonist

BUENOS AIRES, May 26—Tono Salazar, Argentina's leading political cartoonist, has been deported from the country after bluntly refusing to refrain from attacks upon the government.

New York Herald Tribune correspondent Joseph Newman reported Salazar's arrest took place Saturday and added that despite his service to democracy, authorities here are still seizing all those considered hostile to the regime.

## Churchill Cabinet Seeks Permanency

LONDON, May 26—The new British Cabinet is evidently not a "caretaker administration" but a "carefully balanced team prepared to seek from the electorate the authority to proceed with a long-term course of policy," the London Times declared this morning.

After referring to the welcome assurance that there will be no interruption in the work carried out during the past five years by officials in various "highly important offices," the paper added: "Churchill has evidently decided to bring to an end the organization of a small war cabinet and to revert to a Cabinet in a form that was customary before the war, though not yet quite so large."

The Daily Mail noted that the so-called "caretaker government" appears to have ability and authority "... and is, in fact, little less strong than its coalition predecessor. It is a great thing to know," the paper continued.

At the same time the Labor Party ended its most important conference in its 40 years of existence. The party is pledged to smash the Conservatives and after giving everything to achieve the defeat of Japan to lead Great Britain in its postwar program.

## Krauts Check Your Pass On Crete

By Sgt. DON WILLIAMS  
Staff Correspondent

CRETE, May 25 (Delayed)—It is a strange peace that has come to this ancient island in the Aegean Sea southeast of Greece. A fantastic situation has developed on this rocky land where four years ago this week a new technique of warfare—the landing of troops and equipment by glider—was demonstrated to a wondering world.

Nearly two weeks have passed since the German forces, securely entrenched in the northwest part of this fourth-largest Mediterranean island, surrendered unconditionally to the British and Greek commanders. Yet today, thousands of Krauts still retain their arms and ammunition and ride around, unguarded in trucks, Volkswagens and other vehicles.

German guards, armed with Lugers, rifles and grenades, will refuse entry to certain sections of the capital city of Canea, overlooking Suda Bay, unless one has

a German-English pass signed by the brigadier commanding British troops on the island.

At Maleme airfield, west of Canea, where some of the most desperate fighting of the brief 1941 Cretan campaign took place, almost the first thing that catches the visitor's eye is a sign warning against entry into the German "perimeter" without a proper pass. The "perimeter" is the German-occupied sector in and around Canea and contains its own cafes where the Krauts sit and drink.

German work parties, sometimes supervised by their own noncoms and sometimes by British soldiers, proceed to and from their jobs under full arms and it is startling indeed to see stacked rows of German rifles standing nearby where the Krauts are working. Up to the present, at least, the Krauts have not been disarmed until just before they board boats for evacuation from the island.

The situation is strange, but it appears to be necessary, if order

is to be maintained on the island. There is great bitterness among Cretans against the Germans. The natives recall the days of 1941 and 1942 when the Germans burned complete villages and executed hostages in reprisal for the resistance of guerrilla forces. The stories of these outrages are so many and so corroborated that they must be believed. Joseph F. Barry of Houston, Texas, head of the UNRRA mission on the island, said that ten members of the family of a Greek captain whom he knew personally had been executed by the Germans.

The Cretans cannot understand why the Germans are being allowed to keep their arms and to destroy surplus ammunition. The natives wish that the Germans would be left on the island, made to answer their crimes and compelled to restore the buildings and property that they destroyed.

For a long time before the unconditional surrender, the German

(Continued on page 4)



## UNDERCOVER GIRL



As long as you have to sweat out redeployment, how'd you like to sweat it out with a sweater girl like Esther Williams? Or is that a silly question?

## Thousands Welcome Back 1st Army CG

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26—General Courtney H. Hodges, who led the 1st Army from the Normandy beaches to the junction with the Russians and is now enroute to the Pacific as the first ETO Army commander to join the fight against the Japs, got a wild reception from fellow Georgians yesterday in Atlanta's biggest celebration since the premier of "Gone With The Wind."

The general and the officers and enlisted veterans of the 1st Army who accompanied him, were obviously happy with the reception, but Hodges warned that victory was "but a milestone" in the campaign to defeat aggressor nations and achieve lasting peace.

A crowd estimated at several hundred thousand thronged a 15-mile area from the airport to the hotel where the reception was held, and the veterans met their families prior to a meeting in the Municipal Auditorium at which the general was the principal speaker.

## Stork Club

Girls take a slight 5-4 lead in this week's Stork Derby, which doesn't prove much except that it's nice to know there'll be enough girls for the boys of the next generation. Anyway, here's the list:

**GIRLS**—Diane Carol Albert May 18, Leo R. Albert, Roxbury, Mass.; daughter, May 24. Capt. Boyd Walker of California; Charlotte Cecilia Chiammi, May 18. Capt. Charles F. Chiammi, Washington D. C.; daughter, May 21. Col. Robert Holstrom; daughter, May 14. Lt. Eitelberg, New York City.

**BOYS**—Son May 23. S. Sgt. John J. Schulte, St. Paul, Minn.; Ralph Irving Wilbur, May 9. Sgt. Ralph I. Wilbur, Cockburn, Mass.; John Anthony Perkins, May 18. Sgt. Anthony G. Ferlino; son, May 22. Maj. Roy V. Creasy, Roanoke, Va.

## Costes, Vet Ace, Aids FBI In Arrest Of French Spy

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—Clever counter-espionage work by Diedonne Costes, famed French aviator and World War I ace, led to the arrest here yesterday of Paul Jean Marie Cavaille, a fellow Frenchman, who was charged with spying on American industrial secrets for the German government.

Cavaille, who allegedly betrayed his country and intended to continue his espionage activities despite the Nazi defeat, was apprehended by FBI men at a fashionable New York hotel.

E. J. Connelly, assistant director of the FBI, said his men tracked down Cavaille through the help of Costes, who gained fame as a trans-Atlantic and round-the-world flyer at the time Charles E. Lindbergh was making aviation history.

Cavaille pleaded not guilty at a preliminary hearing and was held on 50,000-dollar bail for a formal hearing on June 4. If convicted, he faces a penalty of 10,000-dollar fine and a sentence of up to 30 years.

According to Connelly, Cavaille lived his time between New York and Washington and sought to gain access to various plants producing secret electronics devices such as radar. The FBI men said the Nazis sent the former French air force officer to the States last October. He came from Spain to New Orleans and went on to Washington, posing as an inventor trying to sell his invention in the capital. His connection with the French air force gave him access to government offices.

He is said to have purchased a powerful radio set, assembled the transmitter and attempted to send a message from Locust Valley, N. Y., to Hamburg, Germany.

Costes joined the German intelligence service in 1942 and later went from France to Spain where he made known his espionage role to United States authorities. He came to the States in June 1943, and told the FBI that Cavaille was scheduled to follow him. When Cavaille arrived, he was unaware that

his every movement was being watched.

### EX-OFFICER SENTENCED

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—Still protesting his innocence, Alured H. J. Brackxx was sentenced to nine years imprisonment yesterday for wartime espionage and violation of the censorship code — offenses that could have brought the death penalty. Federal Judge Mortimer W. Byers pronounced sentence after the 51-year-old former U. S. Naval Reserve lieutenant told him "I have never done or intended anything against the United States or Great Britain."

Brackxx, who was convicted May 15, was accused of promising Allied radar information to Cmdr. Max Ponzo, chief of Italian naval intelligence.

## She Kept Powder A Shade Too Dry

FT. JACKSON, S. C., May 26 (ANS)—Every time a GI here kissed his girl he was seized with a violent sneezing spell. He took his trouble to the post-hospital where laboratory tests showed the GI was allergic to the brand of face powder used by his girl. Whether she changed powder or he changed girls was not reported.

## Seabornes' Turner Made Full Admiral

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS)—Promotion of Vice-Admiral Richard K. Turner, of Carmel, Calif., Commander of the amphibious forces of the Pacific fleet, to full Admiral was approved yesterday by the Senate.

Advancement of Capt. Dixwell Ketcham of Occoquan, Va., to Rear Admiral retroactive to November 29, 1943, was also approved. The Senate also confirmed nominations of: Houston L. Manley, Scottsboro, Ala., to be Rear-Admiral while senior member of the U. S. military mission to Moscow; William M. Callaghan of Oakland, Calif., as Rear-Admiral, retroactive to August 11, 1943. He is commanding officer of the USS Missouri; William Thomas, Jackson, Miss., to hold the rank of Rear-Admiral while serving as chief of Naval chaplains; Thomas Bourke of Severn Park, Md., and Leroy P. Hunt of Berkeley, Calif., to Major-Generals in the Marine Corps, retroactive to February 1, 1944; Joseph T. Smith of Livermore, Calif., to Brig. Gen. in the Marine Corps; Andrew E. Cresy of Beverly, Mass., to Brig. Gen., Marine Corps, and Evan O. Ames, Coronado, Calif., to Brig. Gen., Marine Corps.

## Solon Rans Penalty Given PW-Puncher

WASHINGTON, May 26—A hot protest by Sen. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) yesterday started the War Department on a review of the two-year sentence imposed on a GI accused of kicking or punching nine German prisoners of war.

Rep. McCormack, House majority leader, called the sentence meted out to Pvt. Joseph McGee of Worcester, Mass., as "ridiculous." In view of the treatment the Nazis accorded their prisoners, the Congressional leader demanded that the Office of the Judge Advocate General look into the case, and a prompt review was ordered.

According to Rep. McCormack, Pvt. McGee was convicted by court martial at Lemans, France, after he was reported to have "soaked" the German prisoners when they refused to work. The court martial found him guilty of violating the Geneva Convention's rule that prisoners may neither be "humiliated or insulted."

The case came to light when McGee's family protested to the Worcester Veterans' Association after the soldier had sent them the court martial transcript.

The War Department said it was investigating but had no further comment at this time.

## It's Fun To Have Babies, So Expect More Of 'Em

NEW YORK, May 26 (UP)—The postwar model will be the same as the prewar model but, take it from an expert, planned production in babies is terrific.

Irene Parrott, editor of Babytalk Magazine said today that the 25 per cent expected slump in the U. S. birth rate due to men being overseas has not come off—and that now it is not going to.

She said: "Last year's crop of three million babies surprised most calculators but every sign indicates that this year will be as good, if not better."

She said that many of this year's babies would be "returnees" and "30-day furlough" babies, with a high proportion of them second children.

"A lot of men missed out on the growing pains of their 'last leave' babies," she explained.

"They are in a hurry to have a

second child. Fathers think that having babies is 'snap' when all they see is the finished product, but, judging from letters from mothers, women, too, are more than willing that the trend be against the 'only child family.'"

She said that other reasons for the nation's high birth rate are such things as government allotments for each child private and public hospitalization plans and better maternity care all around.

"Then there is the strange fact that having babies is fashionable now. Movie stars are having them, glamor girls are having them. Stores are designing fancy expectant clothes and so the attitude changes and it is considered fun to have babies. You could almost call it a fad at the moment," Irene Parrott said.

## Sharp Cutback Due In Plane Production; B-29 Output To Rise

WASHINGTON, May 26, (ANS)—The War Department announced today a drastic cutback in aircraft production, which means that 17,000 planes now in or scheduled for production during the next year and a half, will not be manufactured.

Army authorities said the cutback was made possible by Germany's collapse and curtailment of Lend-Lease. The reduction affects "most of the nation's leading aircraft plants in various sections of the country," AAF spokesmen stated.

Production during the second half of 1945 will equal 70 per cent of the total weight produced during the first six months of the year, it was disclosed. It will drop to 60 per cent in the first half of 1946 and to 55 per cent in the following six months.

Boeing B-29 production will increase for several months and then be sustained substantially above the present rate of output. The Consolidated B-32 will be manufactured at Fort Worth until the end of this year, but at San Diego, production will terminate with this month's output.

At Long Beach, Calif., production of the Douglas A-26 will continue at approximately the present level it was revealed. The Tulsa, Okla., plant will taper off gradually and end production by January 1, 1946. Production of the Bell P-63 at Buffalo will be cut substantially by July and eliminated by September.

Douglas C-47 production at Oklahoma City will be reduced gradually until December and continue during 1946 at a rate approximately half that originally scheduled. The Curtiss C-46 will be turned out only at Buffalo, where after June, the output is expected to level off and continue at about two-thirds of the current scheduled rate.

Boeing B-17 Flying Fortresses, are now produced at Long Beach and the Lockheed plant at Burbank, Calif., but heavy commitments for P-80 jet-propelled planes will halt B-17 production in August at Lockheed. Manufacture of the P-38 by Lockheed will terminate by November.

No changes have been announced in production of two principal fighter models, the P-47 Thunderbolt and P-51 Mustang.

## Tiffing Lawmakers Seek Salary Huddle

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS)—Senators yesterday sought an informal conference with House members on how to replace the 2,500-dollars-a-member expense account proposal that got too hot to handle.

The alternative most frequently suggested in yesterday's debate was an outright salary rise, adding 1,500 dollars or 2,500 dollars to the 10,000 dollars members of Congress now draw. Lawmakers think that by such a plan they will remove the most frequently expressed objection to expense allowance: That Congress is trying to smuggle a salary increase in through the back door by voting members a tax free allowance other citizens don't have.

The problem has already caused normally cordial relations between the two Houses to wear a trifle thin.

Representatives wrote in the expense account for themselves in a legislative appropriation bill. The Senate Appropriations Committee observed the time-honored etiquette and let the House be the judge of its own needs. The committee men then added a similar provision for the Senate.

Senate Majority Leader Barkley observed that civility between the Houses was a fine thing but he didn't think it ought to go as far as to allow one set of lawmakers to draw more than the other. So, said Barkley, if a compromise can't be arranged he will move to strike out the House allowance.

## Annapolis Will Return To Four-Year Course

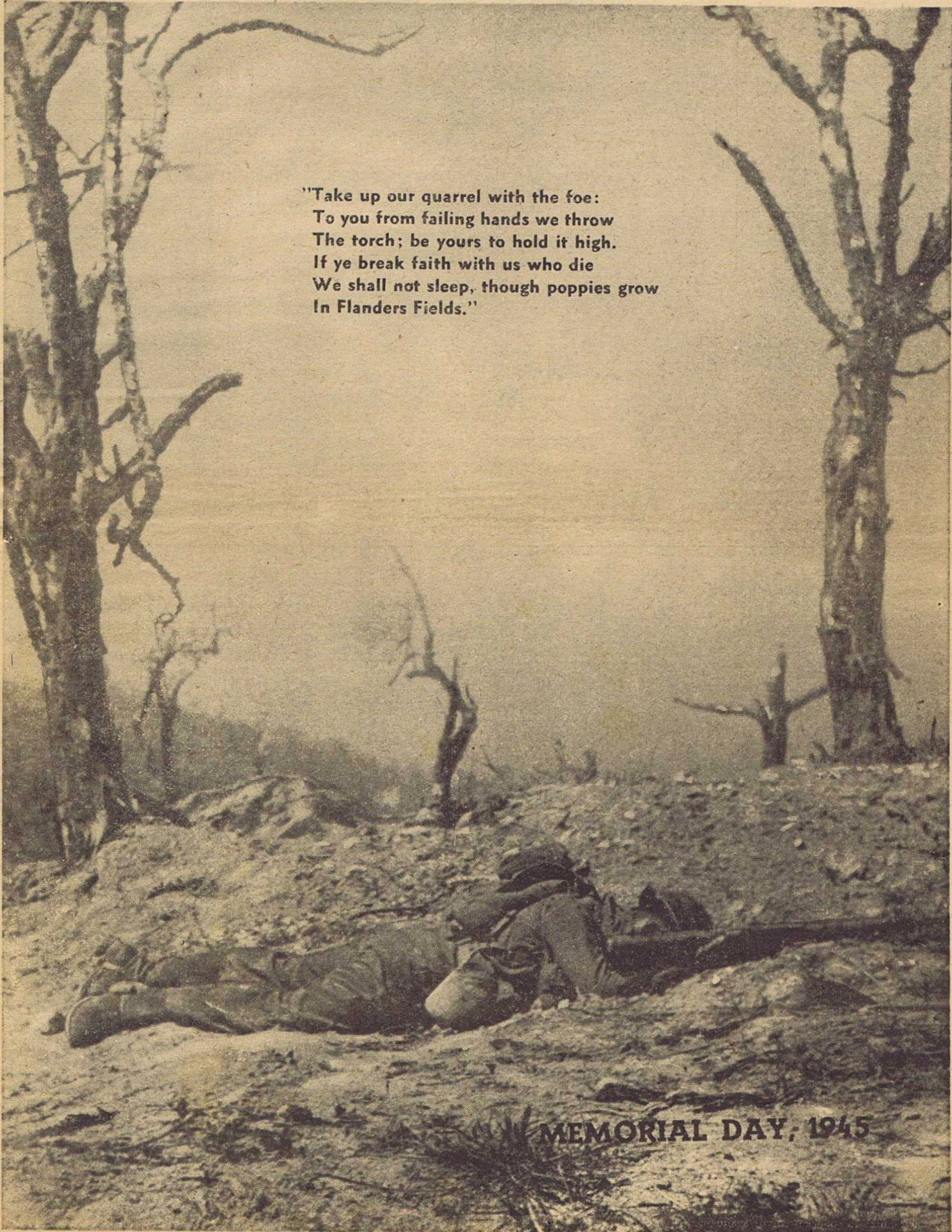
WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS)—President Harry Truman has approved the return to a full four-year course at the U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, the Navy announced today.

Since June, 1941, the Academy has been operating on a short three-year schedule to meet the urgent need for young officers to fill assignments in combat areas. Return to normal schedules will become effective at the end of the present Spring term in June.



# *The Sunday Stars and Stripes*

*Magazine* M E D I T E R R A N E A N *Supplement*



"Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders Fields."

MEMORIAL DAY, 1945



## THE STARS AND STRIPES (MEDITERRANEAN)

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## The Endless Voyage

One of the most poignant aftermaths for a country ravaged by war for as many months as Italy can be seen on the highways these days, particularly the main north-south arteries which tie the south with the more recently liberated north. Wherever you drive you see people—men, women and children—pounding the highways. They carry valises, knapsacks, bundles, makeshift packs. They tote them in their arms and on their heads.

At important intersections you see people sitting or standing in knots, chatting in desultory fashion, resting or just staring emptily. A few of the more energetic or hopeful keep gesturing for a lift, but others have apparently des-

paired. They just wait until they have gathered enough energy to resume the trek on foot.

Why are so many people on the road? Where are they going?

They talk readily, and people who live in the towns through which the endless line of voyagers pass fill in the picture.

This is nothing less than a mass migration, and it is almost inevitable in a country that has been split in two for many months with one part liberated and the other in the hands of the enemy. People from the south are trying to reach the north. People from the north want desperately to reach the south. They are looking for families from whom they have been separated for a long time and from whom they have had no word because telephone or mail communications has been impossible, as it still largely is. They are returning to homes from which they fled to escape bombings or Germans or both. They are seeking shelter with relatives whose homes were perhaps left intact while their own were destroyed. They are, in short, the homeless, the uprooted and the bereft.

They are not, from what one hears, only an Italian phenomenon. All through Europe today millions of displaced persons, as the coldly scientific phrase describes them, are pounding the pavements on the long journey home—for many, unhappily, what was home and is home no longer because nothing but rubble has been left.

The people you see on the Italian highways look like respectable citizens. Most of them are well dressed. Some carry handsome luggage. Most travel light, but a few are burdened with many possessions. They all have official permits to travel; otherwise they could not cross the military dividing line between north and south. Military vehicles cannot take them. And of Italian vehicles there are few. Those few, with their overburdened and ancient motors struggling mightily, take as many passengers as the laws of gravity will allow—and often more. They trundle along the highways stacked high with bundles and human beings, foundering now and then.

But only a small percentage who take to the road get lifts. Those who try, try hard, however, and even though you know that it isn't funny, you have to laugh occasionally at the dodges they pull to make a car stop. Most have abandoned the hallowed signal of the

thumb; it simply doesn't work. Some hold their hands up palm out, like a traffic cop ordering you to halt. Others stand with hands folded prayerfully. Gray-haired ladies point to their hair. A few young girls use the come-on technique, wearing thin waists through which ripe, bouncing promise can be seen.

You don't laugh for long. As night falls you see them sitting forlornly in town squares. They sleep in the open. Some move into the hallways of houses to seek shelter from the cool night air. Others huddle in groups and exchange stories of their journeys' aim.

It isn't easy to walk in the burning sun, as any foot soldier knows. The endless hilly roads between La Spezia and Genoa, are a sore trial even for a jeep. They must be murder for feet encased in shoes made of poor leather or even wood.

You wonder what these people think as they plod along, seeing on the stone abutments that line the road the enormously large inscription, written again and again — "DUCE, DUCE, DUCE."

## Recognizing Fascists

The overthrow of Fascism in Italy and the destruction of the Nazi military and political machines in Germany does not in itself mean that the principles underlying these ideologies have been rooted from the world.

The War Department, in a publication for Soldiers' Discussion Groups, has pointed out that the United States has its native Fascists who say that they are 100 percent Americans, but who, as racial and religious bigots, have used undemocratic methods and doctrines "which experience has shown can be properly identified as Fascist."

Fascism makes headway when people are apathetic or cynical about their government; when they think of it as something far removed from them and beyond their personal concern.

Learning to identify native Fascists and to detect their techniques is not easy, the publication warns in citing these attitudes and techniques that various types of Fascism have in common.

"Pitting of religious, racial and economic groups against one another in order to break down national unity is a device of Hitler's 'divide and conquer' technique . . . In the United States na-

tive Fascists have often been anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-foreign born.

"Fascism cannot tolerate such religious and ethical concepts as 'the brotherhood of man.' Fascists deny the need for international cooperation . . . Our native Fascists spread anti-British, anti-Soviet, anti-French and anti-United States propaganda.

" . . . Indiscriminate pinning of the label 'Red' on people and proposals is a favorite trick of native Fascists. Many Fascists make the spurious claim that the world has but two choices—either Fascism or Communism and they label as Communist everybody who refuses to support them."

Reemphasizing the need for vigilance, the publication summarizes that only by democratic solution of the economic problems of our day can there be any certainty that Fascism won't happen in America.



## THE COVER

This fallen American soldier who died fighting in Italy is only one of the hundreds of thousands who gave their lives for freedom on the world's battlefronts.

(Army Pictorial Photo)

## Answer From Brazil

We seemed to have caused an agreeable international stir with an article on the Brazilian Expeditionary Force entitled *The Snake Still Smokes* which appeared a few weeks back. The grapevine reports that Brazilian war correspondents cabled long quotes from it back to South America and now Maj. C. Mello Jr., of IV Corps Headquarters, forwards a translation of a reply it brought in *Cruzeiro Do Sul*, the Brazilian equivalent of *The Stars and Stripes*. The paper calls our report "very interesting, accurate and just," but goes on to explain that Brazil has always been profoundly democratic because whites, Negroes and Indians have lived and fought together throughout its history.

"It would be unthinkable amongst us to differentiate in the appreciation of the merits of a countryman because of his color or race," the article states. *Cruzeiro Do Sul* notes that Brazil, as a democracy in action, sympathized with China over Japan, Abyssinia and Albania over Italy, and just never did cotton to the Nazis. "Those of other countries that knew Brazil before this war realize that it was impossible to maintain its people neutral," the article remarks. It goes on to say Brazilian soldiers came to Italy "improperly trained" but once here they "learned a great lesson with our Allies which we will never forget. We have learned how difficult it is to defeat a tenacious enemy, how battles are won and lost and how much better it is to go to battle well trained."

"Now that the rights of man are restored in their purest form, such as free press and the power to vote, we feel the first effects of victory," the article says. "We look forward to the future with confidence . . . the *pracinha* feels and knows what he was fighting for."

Observant Jack C. Nelson writes that occasionally we "run a picture of a gal with gorgeous limbs, displayed to their best advantage." Obviously an old married man, he encloses a photo of a bare-tummied six-month-old lass and suggests that, as pinups go, the reader would prefer her. This brings up the old pinup question again. In expert judgment, the trend seems to be away

## Over The Desk

from show girls who expose interesting expanses of skin. Most folks seem to prefer the demure gingham clad lass, with just a little flash of exciting flesh here and there. Obviously Nelson is right about babies making popular pinups—dogs and babies are newspaper staples.

We debated a long time whether to publish his offering and decided not to for the baby's sake. Imagine pretty young Miss Nelson being introduced to her father's friends in the postwar world 17 or 18 years hence. "Oh, yes," they'd say, "I remember you—*The Stars and Stripes* published a photo showing you tummy down and naked." It just wouldn't be fair to her.

The discussion on modifying the 5th Army patch to include division insignia continues. Sgt. V. L. Wallace and four 350th Infantry friends vote "aye" and suggest an arrow-head affair outlined in red with a blue center containing the name "5th Army." On the base the division insignia—the 88th in their case—would be included. Sgt. Lee W. Inmon and four field artillery men also want Army and division insignia combined.

Sgt. Stephen Barabas suggested retaining the present patch with the division insignia under the top of the big A. Cpl. Craig Brown suggests not only the changed insignia but the addition of former units on the bottom—the 36th Division, say. He'd add them something like you add weapon qualifications to a marksmanship badge.

A note of dissent comes from Pfc. Peter F. Kastanos and Pfc. Glen V. Kellar, who say they're speaking for 30 others. They want the division shoulder patch on one arm and the 5th Army patch on the other, remarking that in the China-Burma Theater that's SOP.

Just to put a damper on the whole thing, though, one of our correspondents talked the subject over with a high-ranking 5th Army staff officer. He explained unit insignias are arrived at after much discussion in Washington and changes can be arrived at only by the War Department. Any modification seems hardly likely, he said, especially since the War Department is pretty busy with the Japs these days.

Our caption writer, much too busy calculating his point total to go to

Athens, has finally come a cropper. Capt. A. F. Braydon writes that the May 20th issue showed a photo of Athens with the caption stating that Acropolis was in the background. Actually the photo was of Mt. Lycabettus, crowned by a chapel and a restaurant rather than the Parthenon. The caption writer, it developed on investigation, always thought the Acropolis was a restaurant.

As a note on international amity, Sgt. Ernest A. Harper of the South African Forces would like to thank the American GI who assisted in evacuating him after an accident near Florence. "The kind thought that promoted this deed is greatly appreciated and typical of the spirit which I have found through my association with the Americans," the sergeant says. As the one-time recipient of a fifth of Veldt Brandy, we mount the rostrum to say the liking is mutual.

Veterans' organizations, old and new, come in for their share of applause and vegetables via APO channels leading this way.

T-5 Harry Levinson, having read about how some American Legion posts discriminate against the Nisei who have fought so well in Italy and France, says the Legion's attitude is "boorish" and says his purpose in writing us is to urge others to follow his example and not join the Legion after the war.

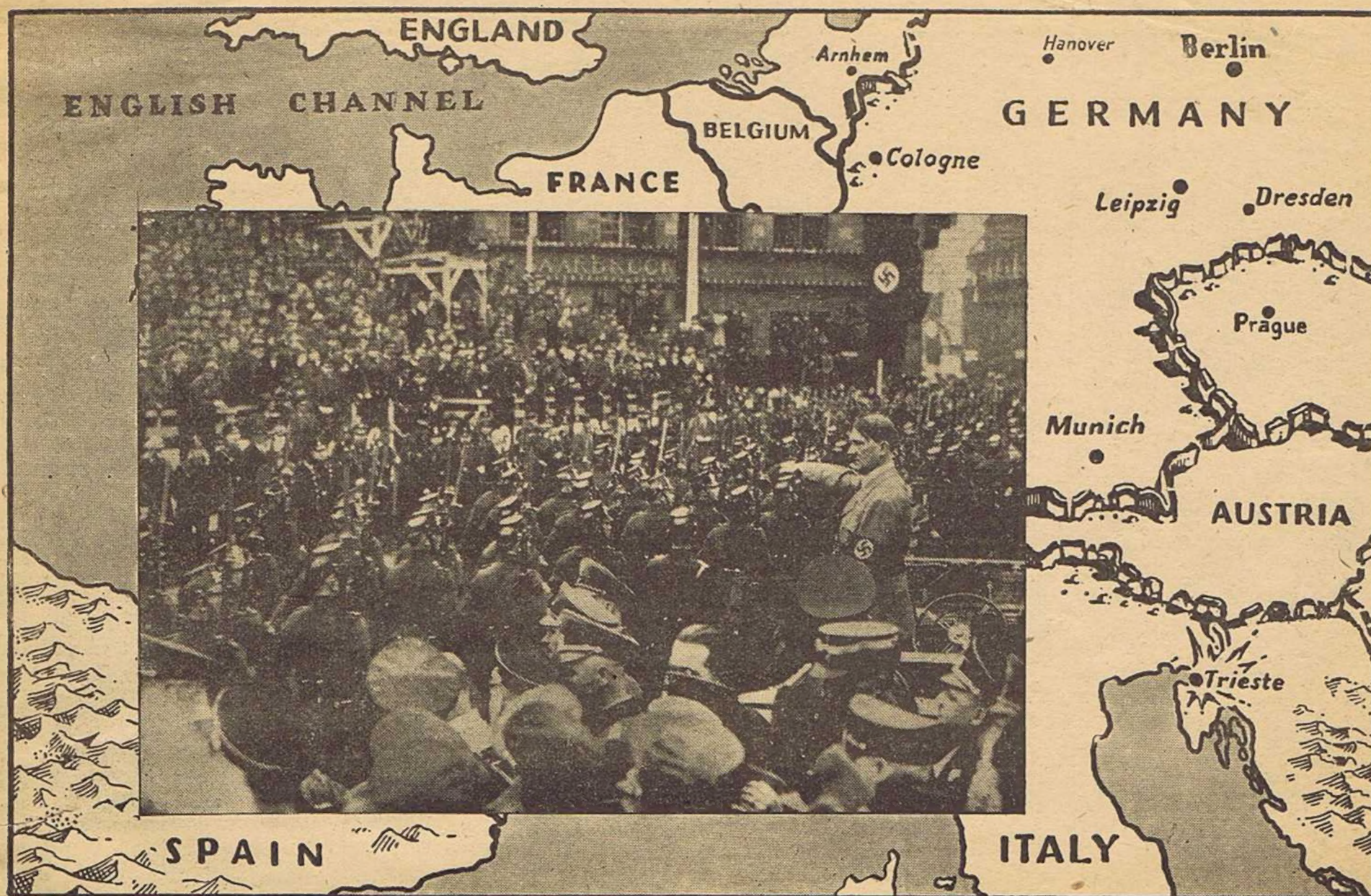
Sgt. Richard R. Wilford is interested by a report that a new vets' outfit, the "AMVETS," has called the CIO and the CIO-Political Action Committee "an un-American political party threatening the overthrow of the constitution of the United States for which we are fighting." Without saying flatly that he doesn't like this at all, Sgt. Wilford goes on to say that "the other side of the picture" is represented by the American Veterans' Committee, another new vets' outfit whose members "are pledging themselves 'to work for full employment and full production'."

Sgt. Wilford wants more publicity about veterans' groups in general. He thinks it's "high time" that GIs took notice of them.



Three designs that have been suggested for a new patch





The beat of goose-stepping feet heralding World War II echoed first in the Saar as the Nazis celebrated the territory's return to the Reich.

# Europe's Frontier Headaches

By Sgt. LYLE DOWLING  
Staff Writer

## Old Territorial Disputes Crop Up Again For Resettlement By Allies

**T**HE TRAIN stops. A ridiculous whistle, characteristic of European locomotives, peeps hysterically. Men with badges and official caps work their way down the corridors of the cars, opening suitcases, peering into packages, scrutinizing faces and passports. People are crossing a frontier, from one nation to another. Or maybe they are not crossing; maybe they are not among the lucky ones.

With the victory that VE-Day stood for not yet three weeks ripe, frontiers and questions of who gets what are bobbing to the surface after nearly six years of wartime submersion. Trieste is one, of course — but Trieste is only this month's "Frontier Special." Next week, next month there will be other territorial situations of about the same sort.

Like other people, Americans worry lest these tangles of claim and counter-claim become irritants that cheat the world of that international cooperation and peace for which so many have worked and fought — and died. It is some consolation to know, however, that what is surprising about the end of this war in Europe is not so much that there are territorial disputes, but that they are so few. So far there is nothing to match the mountain of lists, claims, *notes verbales*, technical studies and *aides memoires* that diplomats brought to Paris in 1919. What there is seems like plenty, however.

**E**UROPE is very old, and very old are the internecine rivalries of Europe. The map — shortly to be redrawn — exhibits place-names by the score, each with its history as a center of competition between two or more nations.

Claims that may affect the future frontiers of Europe may be classified according to who is to lose, if the claim should be substantiated — and Germany. Public Enemy No. 1, easily outranks every other European Axis adherent in its eligibility for dismemberment.

Denmark is only now "coming to;" it is too soon to know whether she will

want a frontier readjustment or whether the ancient Schleswig-Holstein question will recur. But from the Danish-German frontier on around the entire periphery of the Reich there is a ring of territory that may be peeled off — some of it one day to become German again; some of it, never.

**W**ITH MUCH of its best farm land flooded by the Nazis with sea water, The Netherlands wants compensatory farms from Germany, perhaps to be returned after her own salt-soaked soil is brought back into condition. Belgium wants territorial compensation, too, and has never recognized any but Belgian claims to the Eupen-Malmedy-Moresnet region that Hitler proclaimed German in 1940. Both the Dutch and the Belgians are interested in the Rhineland — and so is nearly everyone else. It is doubtful that the Rhineland west of the river will be German for many years to come, and perhaps never; the Rhineland Republic — which had a brief career after the first war — might even come to life.

It seems certain that France will get control of a slice of the Rhineland, and her claims to the metallurgical riches of the area are extensive. The German-Swiss frontier is politically stable, as far as anyone can see, and such German-Italian frontier differences as exist are not at present acute.

**A**USTRIA has been *Osterreich* since Hitler annexed it in 1938; the Allies are committed, however, to a restoration of the pre-*anschluss* Austrian frontiers. Dr. Eduard Benes, for Czechoslovakia, has said that his nation means to be what it was before Munich, and formal denunciation in 1941 of the Munich agreement is proof enough that the Sudetenland, taken by Hitler at Munich, the strip along the north taken by Poland, and the silver along the south taken by Hungary will once more belong to Prague. Some

of the German satellites in this general region will simply disappear, if they have not already done so. Father Josef Tiso's "Slovakia" and Dr. Anton Pavelic's "Croatia" — the Duke of Spoleto, cousin to the Italian King, was named "King Aimone I" of Croatia — were never recognized by the Allies.

The Yalta agreement indicates that Poland will get a slice of German Silesia and maybe more; there is talk, even, of a frontier at the Oder River, although this is perhaps an exaggeration. The free city of Danzig, so-called, annexed by the Reich, has the Polish flag over it, put there by the Red Army, but that act may not end all discussions. What is sure is that the line circumscribing Germany on the map of the future is not going to take as much ink as that of the past five years.

**N**O. 2 PARTNER of the Axis was Mussolini's Italy and, in the very technical sense of the term, Italy is still an "enemy country." That's the way international law goes. Wide though the gap is that separates the Fascists from the present Italian Government and great though the contribution has been that the Italians themselves have made to their own liberation, possibility of territorial changes affecting the prewar extent of Italy has not been foreclosed. That the armistice — terms not yet made public — provides for such changes has been denied in Washington.

The dispute in the area around Trieste affects a nation that is thus technically an enemy nation as against one of the United Nations, Yugoslavia.

**S**OME OF the enemy satellites, as noted, will just disappear. Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary have new governments under the aegis of Russia, and the existence of a growing network of two-cornered and three-cornered treaties, all of them providing for

negotiation of territorial disputes, indicates that to the extent of Russia's influence, at least, she is unlikely to tolerate any "incidents" as between former Axis satellites. Transylvania, annexed by Admiral Nicholas Horthy's Hungary, is again Rumanian. Bessarabia is again Russian. The section of Rumania occupied by Bulgarian troops is back under the jurisdiction of Bucharest.

Territorial or frontier disputes that affect only members of the United Nations, are, of course, in a class quite different from those affecting former enemy areas. They will not be settled by name at San Francisco, but many of the guiding principles that must inevitably color the decisions of the peace table are being hammered out now in the California city.

**S**UCH principles—coupled to increasing talk of federation, free trade, relaxed frontier procedures, even common citizenship among European nations—remind Americans of what U. S. internal frontiers are like.

If you go from Ohio to Indiana, nobody stops you. Sometimes it is not even easy to find out just where the "frontier" is located. The train does not stop; it usually doesn't even whistle. There are no men with badges, and nobody opens your suitcase or asks for your passport.

It was not always that way, even in the U. S. Once in a while, even now, the U. S. Supreme Court has to crack down on State Governments that set up "frontier" barriers. But, on the foundation of cooperation, democracy, common economic interests and a general willingness to give the other fellow a break, the 48 States created a great area where "frontier" has virtually lost its meaning.

In the redrawing of the map of Europe, such considerations may play a big part. If the citizens of Indiana are not intending to go to war with or to exploit economically the citizens of Ohio, it doesn't matter much where the frontier is, exactly. As the nations of Europe turn their backs on the obsolete hatreds and hostilities of their past, they may find frontiers are not as important as they thought they were.





Bustling San Francisco, jammed with workers and materiel, is probably America's busiest city today, for everything west of here is the Pacific war.

## Out Where The War Begins

By Sgt. WILLIAM HOGAN  
Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO

**THE** EMBARCADERO is the old Spanish name for the waterfront, that big half-moon on the north and east of the city from North Beach to the new, unfamiliar wartime installations south of India Basin.

The waterfront of San Francisco is a restricted area. Everything west of this street is the Pacific war. The Coast Guardsman at the corner of Third and Bryant Streets, which used to be pretty well uptown, stopped the olive drab 9th Service Command sedan and asked for our credentials, then waved us on.

Just beyond the Coast Guardsman, the car was halted by a long freight train edging slowly toward the old American President Line piers. In the train were many flat cars with armored vehicles wrapped under canvas. The cars were labeled with names of virtually every American railroad: Southern, Pere Marquette, Erie, Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Illinois Central, and many others.

America is piling its materials on these docks where the oily water in which the big, gray and patched ships lie in the same water which washes Kyushu, Honshu and Shikoku.

**I**N FRONT of the old Ferry Building is a long row of GIs dressed in ODs and leggings, standing before a row of barracks bags. They're obviously on their way. In charge of this group are the noncoms of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, huddled in knots apart from the soldiers who are awaiting a ferryboat which will take them to an unidentified transport pier.

Where are they going? "They're going west, brother," the tech sergeant with the six overseas stripes says. You can't, of course, find out the destination. Just west. The GIs are not armed as they stand there in line in the early foggy

morning. They laugh and joke and wait, after having hurried up, the way it is just before you board a transport.

You see at the other end of the Ferry Building a small detachment of Wacs standing alongside their luggage. Some of the Wacs wear medic armbands. A Wac first sergeant marshals them toward the ferryboat entrance. They are on their way to the Oakland Port of Embarkation across the bay. They're going west, too.

**THE** STAFF car drives slowly down the Embarcadero. In one of the pools are two giant Soviet freighters, painted dull grey like all the merchant ships in the bay, but with an enormous red and white "USSR" painted on their sides. They are on the Pacific run where they always were technically safe from Japanese attack. But you see the protecting guns on the forward housing of the Russian ships, although Russia is not at war with Japan.

On the wharves are large piles marked "Technoexport — USSR." The crates are filled with jeeps and generators and other heavy equipment which is not identified. There are also crates of foodstuffs for export to Siberia. The Russian ships are heavily guarded. Big auto-truck cranes are picking up crates and edging them to the side of the ship onto which the crates are slung.

In the pool alongside there is a group of large floating barracks on barges. This is where the Seabees and civilian repair workers live. The barges are towed around the bay to different jobs — to the Mare Island Navy Yard, to the shipyards in Oakland and Richmond, to the mushrooming Navy installations in the south bay, to ships anchored in the stream. On the forward part of one

barge there is a sign: "Notice—this barracks is not to be taken out of San Francisco Bay. By order of Port Commandant."

**AS** YOU DRIVE on there are small MP stations every few hundred yards over the miles of the Embarcadero. Trucks, civilian and military cars are halted, as are the pedestrians, stevedores, dock workers, checkers, the girls from the wharf offices, the military. Most workers wear badges with their photographs. They are inspected, and waved on. The MPs do not talk; they are too busy. They check and recheck the OD cars of the Port of Embarkation personnel. The POE has so many cars that they have their own license plates, red and gold.

"Over there," the mailman on the waterfront route says, "was the old Ferry Post Office Annex. Now it's an Army medical supply depot. You think this is something? I've been on this route for 16 years, and it's getting bigger every day."

The mailman was talking about the front. He said he did not recognize it, that every day there are more buildings. He can't keep his route straight. The offices on the wharves sprout up overnight. "It will be twice as big in a few months," the mailman predicted.

The little hard-working State Belt Line railroad engines are everywhere, shoving flat cars and box cars off the belt line onto the spurs which run into the piers. Heavy equipment, much of it under canvas, is being funneled into Pier 35. This used to be the Nippon Yusen Kaisha docks where the big Japanese liners came in. There is no identification on the wharf now. Just a huge gray building at which Liberty ships and Victory ships are jammed

with their mooring ropes tangled together, the ships throwing black smoke into the fog which keeps covering the harbor in the morning.

**T**HERE IS a sign on the bench in the fenced-off, restricted smoking area. The sign reads: "Any employee found loafing, gambling or reading literature not pertaining to his work will be subject to immediate dismissal and will be reported to his local union draft board and the War Manpower Commission for further action."

The stevedores come here for a smoke, to keep away from the gasoline drums, the lumber piles, the crates of food and unidentified material. Across the Embarcadero in the dock yards under towering Telegraph Hill are stored piles of ammunition in the familiar brown crates.

"Today ammunition, tomorrow Navy food stores," the whitecapped stevedore with all the union buttons says. "We get 'em out, we get 'em out. There hasn't been a minute's strike on this front during the war," he says.

Beside the ammunition are many ambulances ready for shipment, piles of small boats, life rafts, crated engines, trucks. At the far end of the yard are a great number of amphibious ducks, heavy in their new paint. There are Navy-gray motor scooters on the docks, used by the Navy messengers, dispatchers and freight traffic control clerks. Near the pay windows on the wharves there are Bondmobiles, like the Red Cross Clubmobiles overseas, where the workers can buy bonds right on the spot. There are private "Clubmobiles" around, too, which are branch lunch wagons, dispatched to wharves where the activity is stepped up. Longshore gangs are dispatched by radio, too. The front has become mobile.

There's a line of Pullman cars marked in white paint: "United States Army Medical Department" with two red crosses at the end of each car. They

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# War's Grimmest Task

**This Memorial Day Again Calls  
Attention To Victory Price Tag,  
Seen In The Crosses Marking  
Graves Of Yank Fighting Men.**

By Pfc. EMORY WARD  
Staff Writer

LEGHORN

**T**O THE MEN who fought and won the Battle of Italy, Memorial Day this year will have a special significance.

Back home in the States there will be memorial services on Wednesday for the dead of all wars who fought and died on all battlefields. But in Italy, the men who fought the mud, the mountains and the Nazis will have their own special heroes to remember, and they will have their own ceremonies in which to remember them.

This year, according to the Graves Registration Service, there will be special Memorial Day services in every United States military cemetery in Italy to honor the fallen. There will be flowers of remembrance placed at each grave, and at each cemetery a chaplain of every faith will say a prayer for every soldier, regardless of color, race or creed.

**O**NCE AGAIN Memorial Day will call attention to the bitter cost of battle. In Italy the price tag of American victory is seen in the 24,000 or more white-painted crosses and Stars of David that mark the graves of American fighting men. Its cost is seen in the American military cemeteries—some 20 of them in all—that stretch from the bleak ruggedness of Sicily to the lush valley of the Po; from the smallest cemetery at R. Fratelle where 540 Americans who fell near Cassino are buried to the cemetery at Nettuno, the largest in Italy, where 6,605 veterans of the Anzio beachhead rest.

And Memorial Day, too, will call attention to the men with the grimmest job in all the Army—the men of the Graves Registration Service. They are the men who move through enemy fire to remove the dead from the battlefield. They help select the site of the cemetery, they bury the dead, and when the battle sweeps forward, they help to keep these resting places spotless and clean.

**A**LTHOUGH the British and the French generally bury their soldiers on the spot or in small groups, the United States keeps its dead together in larger, more spacious cemeteries. The actual location of every U. S. military cemetery in Italy was the result of careful survey and selection. Each Graves Registration company had its own surveyor who checked over the area and laid out the plot as he advanced with the Army. The

ground selected by the surveyor and GRS then was requisitioned by the Army and the title was turned over to American hands. The cemetery generally was named after the nearest Italian town.

Usually there is a chaplain on hand to conduct burial services at a cemetery. Frequently, in the forward areas, however, there are times when only one chaplain is available and he is called upon to perform all three of the various religious services—Jewish, Catholic, or Protestant. In such cases, GRS sees to it that chaplains of the other faiths are sent to the cemetery as soon as possible to conduct their own services so that every American, no matter where he may fall, gets a proper burial by a chaplain of his own faith.

**B**ENEATH the American flag that flies over each military cemetery, all men are equal. There is no rank—no special privilege. A captain may rest between two privates, and the cross or star that marks his grave is no different from any of the rest except in the personal information that it bears. On each cross or star is fastened one of the soldier's dog tags along with a special zincograph plate three and one-half inches long and one and three-quarter inches wide bearing the soldier's name, his rank, serial number, organization, date of death, and the plot row and grave number.

One of the greatest concerns of the Graves Registration officer is to make absolutely sure that the body and the grave are both properly identified. To this end, the GRS has set up an elaborate system of checks and double-checks to assure complete accuracy, and its men are often called upon for detective work.

In case the dog tags are missing and the identity of the body is unknown, a series of finger prints are taken and a tooth chart made. In addition, all personal effects are carefully examined for clues and all discoveries are noted in detail on the burial report. Special attention is paid to anatomical features, serial number of weapons, and the size of clothing. Many an unknown soldier has been identified by a laundry mark.

The GRS burial form also includes a grid-location map which indicates the general spot in which the body was found. Frequently identification is made by checking back to see what unit or squad was in that area and then determining what soldier would be apt to be in the particular spot indicated by the grid-location map.

One copy of this complete form with all information is placed in a

waterproof container and is buried with the body. Another copy is buried one foot beneath the grave marker so that a complete record of all identification is kept at all times right with the soldier.

Then, armed with whatever meager clues they may have to work with, the Graves Registration officer and his assistants set out to identify the unknown soldier. It may take months before they can trace down all the clues and turn up the right evidence. But they do get results. Their uncanny ability to establish definite identification is seen in the fact that of the 24,041 registered burials in Sicily and Italy, only 754 are unknown. And of that number, GRS expects that at least 50 percent will be positively identified later.

In one instance the service was called upon to identify a body found in a fighter plane crash. The only clues available were a few bones, one machine gun number, and a few bits of the numerals from the code number of the squadron of the plane. It took more than two and a half months of careful investigation, but the body was identified.

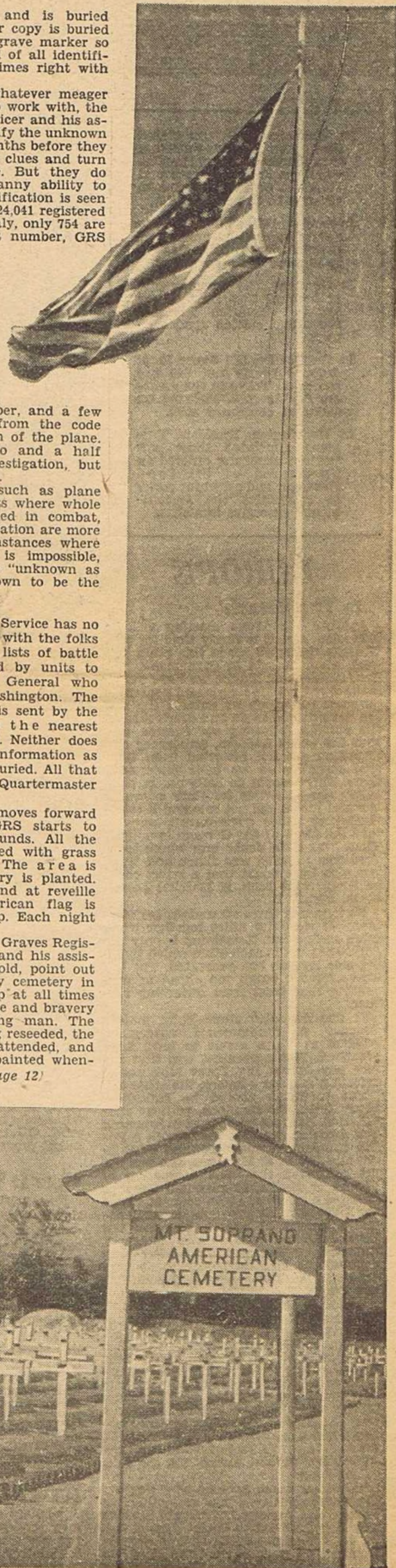
In group casualties such as plane wrecks or tank accidents where whole groups of men are killed in combat, the problems of identification are more complicated. In such instances where personal identification is impossible, the men are classed as "unknown as to individuals but known to be the bodies of . . ."

**G**RAVES Registration Service has no contact whatsoever with the folks on the homefront. The lists of battle casualties are submitted by units to the theater's Adjutant General who notifies the AG in Washington. The actual notice of death is sent by the AGO in Washington to the nearest relative of the deceased. Neither does the GRS give out any information as to where the soldier is buried. All that must come from the Quartermaster General in Washington.

As soon as the battle moves forward and Army advances, GRS starts to beautify the burial grounds. All the plots are carefully seeded with grass and water is piped in. The area is landscaped and shrubbery is planted. A flag pole is erected and at reveille each morning an American flag is raised briskly to the top. Each night at retreat it is lowered.

Major Mark J. Gill, the Graves Registration officer for PBS, and his assistant, Lt. Robert G. Siebold, point out that every U. S. military cemetery in Italy is carefully kept up at all times as a shrine to the courage and bravery of the American fighting man. The plots are constantly being reseeded, the landscaping constantly attended, and the crosses and stars repainted when-

(Please turn to page 12)





# This World At War

## LAST WEEK . . .

In Washington, it was stated that a new Big Three meeting is in the works. Harry Hopkins was dispatched to Moscow and Joseph E. Davies to London to arrange U. S. participation.

In London, Prime Minister Winston Churchill resigned and Britain's first general election in 10 years was precipitated.

In Germany, the "government" of Admiral Karl Doenitz was arrested. Heinrich Himmler committed suicide upon capture.

In the Pacific, 550 Super Forts dropped nearly 1,000,000 fire bombs on Tokyo in the greatest Pacific raid. Fighting on Okinawa continued stiff.

In Washington, President Truman: appointed three new Cabinet members; ordered an investigation of the food shortage; and asked for power to reorganize the Government's executive branches.

## EUROPE

### Into The Breach

Another Big Three meeting will be held soon, and it is surely time for one. Winston Churchill made this plain last week when he said in Parliament: "On the continent of Europe we have yet to make sure that the simple and honorable purposes for which we entered the war are not brushed aside and overlooked in the months following our success, and that the words freedom, democracy and liberation are not distorted from their true meaning as we have understood them. There would be little use in punishing the Hitlerites for their crimes if law and justice did not rule and if totalitarian or police governments were to take the place of the German invaders." There was little doubt into whose front yard this warning was flung, and there was also little doubt that a retort could be flung right back, if Marshal Joseph Stalin wished it.

No longer is there an undefeated Germany to weld the Allies together when other means fail. Remaining is only the degree of trust in each other which fighting side by side has generated. The Big Three have a tough job ahead in preventing that trust from dwindling further.

It has dwindled since Yalta mainly because a fundamental agreement reached at Yalta seems to have been breached. This agreement was that before any of the Big Three took action affecting another country, the other Big Three members should be consulted. Since Yalta, the Russians, without consultation, have set up regimes in Rumania and Austria; signed a treaty with a Polish government not recognized by Britain and the U. S. Moreover, she has not yet permitted the joint occupation of Vienna or Berlin, as planned. She has arrested a group of Poles, some of whom the Allies have hitherto considered democratic leaders of repute. She has not allowed Allied staffs into Bulgaria, Rumania or Hungary until after long negotiations and then only to do very restricted work in a restricted area. She has fended off correspondents.

Added to these past causes for worry on the Allies' part, there are worries for the future, too: that Russia may seal off her part of Germany and not permit a joint commission to function, as planned; that she may make a unilateral agreement with China's Communists; that she may develop isolationism again because of the give-and-take inevitable after a war; that her generals may control Moscow policies, instead of vice-versa; that, for so long the subject of snubs, she may snub other nations merely for the sake of snubbing.

These are some reasons why another Big Three meeting seems so justified to Britain and America. There are reasons why it is justified to Soviet Russia, too. In an editorial, the Christian Science Monitor last week advised Americans to



CLEMENT ATLEE

Would he visit the King? See "Europe"

ask themselves bluntly some questions which Marshal Stalin may bluntly ask when he meets President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill. They are:

"Did we foster a police State in Spain? Has the institution of monarchy which Mr. Churchill has supported in Italy and Greece been a friend of democracy? Is the clerical authoritarianism which seeks British-American help to fight Russia all over Eastern Europe a carrier of freedom and enlightenment? Do the enemies of social reform in the democracies make Red-baiting a convenient means of guarding vested interests? Are Western ideas of racial and social equality more democratic than Russia's?"

"Were Britain and America honoring and promoting a police State when they seated Argentina at San Francisco? Is the American handling of Goering and the German industrialists who supported Hitler a recommendation for democracy in Moscow? Are Britain and America going to continue showing that they are more susceptible than Russia to the wiles of the reactionary and collaborationist elements in Europe whenever those elements have family position, good manners or economic power? Are they going to seize territories for defense and support police States in their own 'spheres of influence' while preaching to others?"

There are no punches pulled here, just as Winston Churchill pulled none. It is up to the Big Three, when they meet, to make sure that each of their three sides is heard and faithfully considered. Otherwise, the fruits of victory might prove tasteless, if not poisonous.

### How It Works

No American President has ever resigned, although he has the right to. But dozens of British Prime Ministers have resigned, because that's their duty. When Winston Churchill resigned last week, few Englishmen were surprised, but it was a startling event to those numerous Americans who haven't the haziest idea of how British politics work.

The British Parliament is composed of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The latter is by far more important because it is the elected body which makes the laws and which appoints members of the House of Lords. British general elections are held to choose members of Commons and many parties offer candidates for the posts. However, a candidate needn't live in the district from which he is running for Commons. His party assigns him a district and he runs from that one, even if he lives 600 miles away. Moreover, a man running for Prime Minister doesn't run for that post specifically, but only for that of member of Commons. If his

party wins the election, his party sends him to see the King.

The King does the appointing and tells the new Prime Minister to form a Cabinet, which most Englishmen refer to as "the Government." In ordinary times this Cabinet is composed wholly of members of the winning party. The new Prime Minister and his Cabinet appear before the newly-elected Commons and ask for a vote of confidence. They ask for such votes not only the day after election day, but any time they think they may be losing the support of Commons. When Commons doesn't express confidence, the Prime Minister, with his Cabinet, usually resigns: there is another trip to see the King and the King appoints a new Prime Minister, usually of the opposing party. The new PM chooses his Cabinet; they appear before Commons, ask for a show of confidence and stay in power until they lose that confidence or until a general election is called and the ruling party loses out.

A curious detail of the general elections is that the party in power calls them. Ordinarily they are called every six years, but there is no specific law demanding the call. None has been called in England for ten years now, due to the war crises. Sometimes such elections are called before the six years are up, when the party decides the public should register its say on an issue which is hotly disputed by the leading parties.

When Winston Churchill resigned last week, it was because his party had a moral obligation to allow the British people to freshen up its legislature after ten years of self-inflicted stagnation. Churchill's wartime Cabinet disappeared last week with the resignation. It was one of the most unusual Cabinets in British history, for it was not a one-party, but a multi-party Cabinet, a deliberate wartime coalition arrangement to compensate for the House of Commons stagnation.

Churchill has now picked a new Cabinet, and of course it contains many of his own party in anticipation of the election. Until election day, which will be July 5 or 11, this new Cabinet will take care of things; London will echo with political speeches as of yore, and when the votes are in, Winston Churchill will again go to Buckingham Palace.

Some think he will again be told by the King that he is Prime Minister of Great Britain. Others think the King will bestow the honor on Labor leader Clement Attlee. The two seem to be the leading candidates, but there are dark horses. Here, at any rate, the British and American political systems seem to be on common ground.

## AT HOME

### Straight But Not Narrow

It has been at least a month since the country's papers declared that President Harry S. Truman's political honeymoon was over, and that the pro and con critics of his new administration would stop their mutual wooing of his affections and settle down to the normal course of either general opposition or general approval. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the new cabinet appointments of last week, then, was the apparent lack of such a course to develop. The political honeymoon of President Truman either is not yet over, or he is simply doing the impossible by satisfying everybody.

Out, last week, went Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Attorney General Francis Biddle and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. In came Federal Judge Lewis B. Swellensbach for Miss Perkins; Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark for Biddle, and Rep. Clinton P. Anderson for Wickard. Swellensbach, 50, is from the state of Washington; Clark, 45, is a Texan; Anderson, 49, is a New Mexican. Outside of noting immediately that the West had overtaken the East in a Presidential Cabinet for the first time in many years, the nation's papers saw nothing to get mad at in the President's latest and to date most important government appointments. If they did, they preferred to restrain themselves for a while.

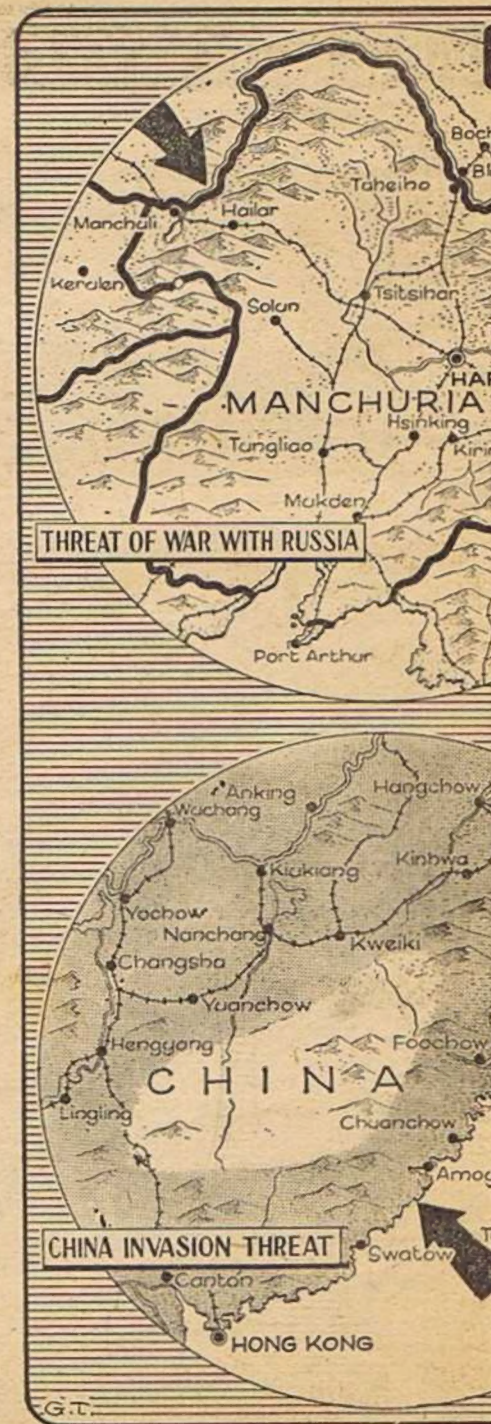
Said the Independent-Democrat New

York Times: "... the first important steps taken by President Truman to reorganize his Cabinet. That he is entitled to have a Cabinet of his own choosing no one will question seriously. . . . It is not only proper but essential from the public point of view that these offices should be held by men with whom the Chief Executive believes that he can work to best advantage. . . . (The resigning department chiefs) involved have failed to stand out prominently as being among the stronger members of the Cabinet which Mr. Truman inherited from Mr. Roosevelt. . . . The three new appointees . . . are well and favorably known in Washington on the basis of long public records. . . . They will take office with the best wishes of the country."

The Republican New York Herald-Tribune remarked: "Three new Cabinet appointees won immediate praise from the Democratic leaders of Congress and there was no (current) indication that . . . major opposition would develop among Republicans or Democrats in the Senate to uphold or block their confirmations."

Other New York editorial comment included: The Hearst Journal-American—"President Truman's first major Cabinet shakeup won a cordial reception on Capitol Hill." The Republican Sun—"Three new Cabinet members are classed as mildly liberal with a strong conservative background." Republican World-Telegram—"Each change is a distinct improvement. . . . We see in these selections no evidence that (Truman) is steering 'left' or 'right' but only evidence that he intends to go forward, conducting his own administration, putting strong secretaries over federal departments and requiring them to be department heads in fact as well as name." PM, leftist-plus—"Shakeup keeps President Truman in the middle course. He maintains balance between left and right in shifting officials."

The Philadelphia Inquirer congratulated Truman "on making such a fine start toward surrounding himself with a cabinet capable and real advisers instead of a loose collection of vengeful stooges and yes-men." The Atlanta Constitution said the three departing members were "sore spots" whose absence "will mean the course of the government will flow more evenly." Out in the mid-West, the Chicago Sun thought that





"domestic reactionaries who hoped that President Truman would quickly abandon the New Deal's liberal policies should be considerably shaken."

President Truman was evidently taking a straight but not narrow path.

## The Ladder Of Succession

Visitors to America these days have an excellent opening to embarrass Americans, if they wish to use it, and some do. Many foreigners had to delve into reference books to scrape together some facts about Mr. Truman when he suddenly left the Vice Presidency and became the Chief, so it is only natural that foreigners should now be more interested than they were before in the Vice Presidency of the United States. And, when they ask: "Who is Vice President now?" — about the best answer Americans can give is: "Well, there isn't any, but we're working on it."

A bill is being introduced into Congress which will set a commission to examining the Act of Jan. 19, 1886, the cause of our embarrassment. As it stands, when the Vice President becomes President, no Vice President is chosen. Instead, the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior are slated for the Presidency in that order.

This means, we explain to querying visitors to make it simple, that Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., is really "Vice President" now, too, in addition to his other duties. Our questioner then may point out that James F. Byrnes is being much talked about as slated to succeed Mr. Stettinius as soon as the San Francisco Conference is over. Does that mean, we are asked, that President Truman can pick his own "Vice President?" In a way, yes, but the Senate must confirm Mr. Truman's choice — er, that is, unless... Here is where the embarrassment really sets in. Because when the Senate is not in session, President Truman may appoint a Secretary of State without asking anybody for approval or disapproval. No wonder the baffled quizzer slowly asks: "But doesn't that mean that your Presidency could be occupied for a while by a man

**NEW YORK CITY'S MAYOR** Fiorello H. La Guardia, who once privately asserted that there is always danger of men in high public places going stale, announced his intention recently of quitting his own high post—to which he had been thrice elected—come voting time this fall. It is not certain, however, that La Guardia's disassociation from city politics will bring down the curtain on his political career. It has been rumored for years that he nurtures the ambition to run for the U. S. Senate, and it is not improbable that he will. Meanwhile, La Guardia's decision not to run for a fourth term has thrown the major party organizations in the city—who have had the fiery little liberal rammed down their throats as a Fusion party, "good government" nominee in three previous elections—into a state of high self-congratulatory rejoicing. Had he chosen to run, the corpulent, gnome-like executive of the biggest city in the world could have counted only on the support of the leftist American Labor party, but he felt cocky enough at the last minute to assure his political ill-wishers that he could be reelected without the support of any regular party. There was none to refute the boast. For the David who slew the notorious Tammany Goliath, the reformer who gave the city the good government it sought, and who did it during the black years of depression and war, the little man with the big sombrero, fondness for fires, salty language and good old-fashioned rows with his enemies is not likely to have been forgotten by

## Headline Makers

an electorate which had long since taken him to its collective heart. Nor would it have been likely to forget that it was "Butch" who eliminated municipal graft, the machine politician and the "clubhouse loafer"; built bridges, hospitals, airports, fine public buildings, parkways and subways; helped clear slums and provide low-cost housing, parks and playgrounds, and happened also to be a generally "regular guy" who spoke a common language.

**WHILE THE MAYOR** of New York City prepared to step down, a Soviet dignitary at San Francisco took a step up. He is the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Alexander A. Gromyko—pronounced gro-MEE-ko—who was recently chosen to replace Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov as Mr. Big on the Russian delegation at the United Nations Conference. Mr. Gromyko is no stranger to Americans. He was amply publicized as head of the Soviet delegation which helped draft the Dumbarton Oaks proposals last fall, and he

has handled his government's affairs in Washington all through the difficult periods when second front, Polish, Finnish, Rumanian, Yugoslav, German occupation and reparations questions have been ticklish issues. Until he became Ambassador two years ago, Mr. Gromyko lived quietly and unobtrusively in a Washington suburb with his friendly faced, equally reticent wife, their son, Anatoli, and daughter, Milya. He played a little volley ball, chess, did some fishing, started a stamp collection for his son and spent Saturday afternoons at the movies. He knew practically no English when he arrived, but has studied the language diligently, along with all the reports of manufacturing, economics, history and politics—the usual things expected of any career diplomat. Today Mr. Gromyko has a good working knowledge of English and has become a bit more gregarious and cordial in his relations with the diplomatic set. He and his wife are not yet as clubby with the White House and State Department officials as were the well-remembered Maxim Litvinovs, however. Gromyko's country has taken notice of his excellent work, bestowing upon him the Order of Lenin—highest civilian decoration given by the Soviet Government. A career diplomat, only 37 years old, he is younger than the heads of nearly all the other missions at San Francisco. Molotov's San Francisco successor was born in Minsk, White Russia, and has had the satisfaction of seeing White Russia admitted as a sovereign state in the United Nations.

—M. D.

not elected by the people?" Technically, such a thing could happen in America! But we're working on it.

## FAR EAST

### The Long Voyage Home

For ten days U. S. spirits soared with post-VE optimism, bubbled at the heady rumor of Japanese peace feelers. Armchair strategists bumbled predictions for VJ-Day. Then a cruelly-wounded lady

limped 12,000 miles to shock the nation into sobriety.

Into Brooklyn Navy Yard steamed the USS Franklin, 27,000-ton Essex Class aircraft carrier. Navy men knew her as "Big Ben," veteran of two Pacific invasions and six task force strikes after her October, 1943, christening. From the lips of her skeleton crew and the censor-delayed dispatches of U. S. war correspondents came a true and terrible story, great with heroism and ugly with fiery death.

The day was March 19. Sixty-three miles off Shikoku, obscure neighbor to the Japanese mainland islands of Kyushu and Honshu, Big Ben nosed into the Inland Sea wind.

She was combat ready. Along her flat top, long as three city blocks, Corsairs, Helldivers and Avengers perched like birds with clipped wings. Their mouths were crammed with machine gun slugs, their bottoms belled out with bombs and rockets from Big Ben's 200,000-pound store. Engines roared as pilots warmed them for the mission ahead. Downstairs, enlisted men groused in long chow lines, weary of general quarters. Stubby Corsairs and Helldivers began to roll down the flight deck. The time was 7:08 hours.

Lt. R. T. Jorvig, Marine gun crew officer, looked up at the leaden sky. "Suddenly I saw it — a single-engined Jill. He dived out of the overcast at a 30-degree angle, made a perfect bomb run, skimmed 100 feet over the deck and dropped his bombs mid-ship."

One bomb ripped through the flight deck, forward of the ship's island. The second crashed through aft. Twelve thousand gallons of high octane gas erupted in a searing wall of white flame. The long chow line was cremated in an instant. American rockets exploded into orange balls of flame. Water-tight compartment doors slammed, trapping hundreds. From the deck, scores leaped into the flaming sea. Aircraft engines flew through the air "like ping-pong balls."

Properly, Big Ben's 14-degree list should have deepened and the ship should have died. But an alchemy of courage, seamanship and hard training saved her. In the loose drama of reality these deeds were recorded among the many:

Scholarly, bespectacled Lt. Cmdr. Joseph T. O'Callahan, first Jesuit priest to enlist in the Naval service, ventured below the flame-crippled decks again and again to lead men to safety and recruit them into firefighting teams. He set up a first aid station, gave last rites, wet down glowing ammunition magazines, and continued fighting flames when a shell cut down the man beside him.

An unidentified enlisted man went below, transferred 13,000 gallons of oil and water, corrected the list and saved the ship from going down. Lt. (jg) Donald A. Gary, Oakland, Calif., led 300 men trapped in a pitch black, smoke-choked mess room through a ventilating shaft to safety. Capt. Leslie E. Gehres refused to abandon ship because five enlisted men could not escape from the flooded

engine steering room "and I'd promised to get them out."

The light cruiser Santa Fe came up at 25 knots, slammed against Big Ben and held her — deck to deck — while hundreds of seamen scrambled to safety. Finally flames were extinguished. By now Big Ben had drifted dangerously close to the Japanese coast and two Jap air attacks had been driven off at the last moment.

An engineering officer ventured below, somehow got the engines running again, and Big Ben pointed toward Pearl Harbor, thousands of miles away. On her deck an orchestra — a brass drum made from a galley tub, a jug, fire buckets, two trumpets, a clarinet, a penny whistle, a guitar and an ocarina — played a pathetically triumphant farewell concert. Six hundred and 25 of the crew were still aboard. Eight hundred and 32 were dead or missing, 270 wounded.

Last week the Navy hoped heroes of Big Ben would receive two Medals of Honor, 12 Navy Crosses, 20 Silver Stars and 150 Bronze Stars. In the cities and villages of America where Big Ben survivors had gone to recuperate, U. S. citizens listened anew to their grim story and came to a sharp, cold realization that fighting as grim as that in Italy and Germany lies ahead on the soil of China and Japan.

## The Bitter End

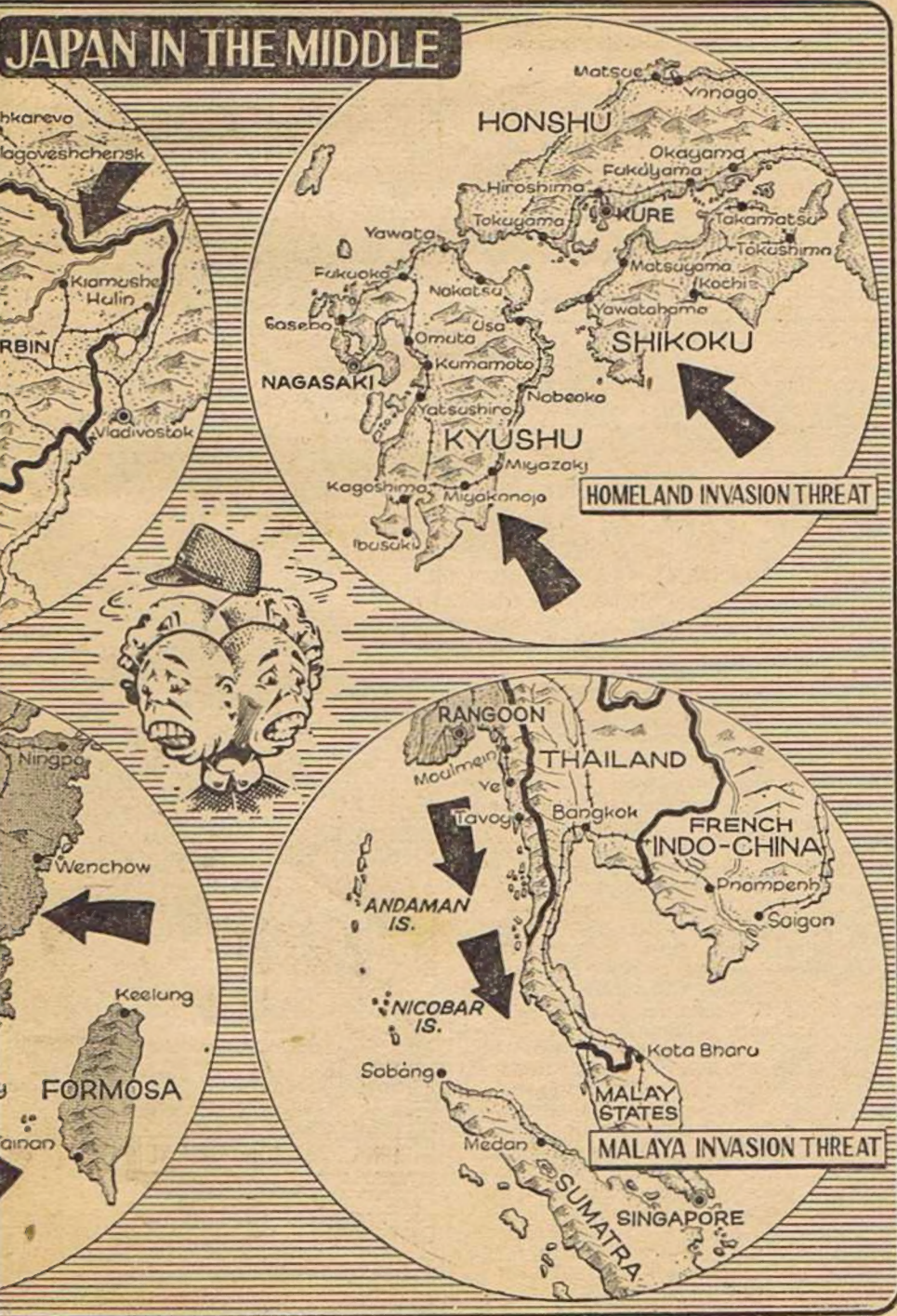
Last week's Japanese peace feeler was something to be carefully weighed in Washington, leaped at with a spasm of joy by Yanks just through with a war in Europe, and silently laughed at by American soldiers and Marines paying a stiff cost in blood for every inch of Okinawa, invaded 57 days ago today.

The fight for the Shuri defense belt, Okinawa's Siegfried Line, was a fight for high ground which had been subjected to aerial bombs, artillery shells and naval blasts 24 hours a day. Yet when the American troops began to move forward, fire blazes at them from several directions.

The executive officer of a unit which fought through such action reported:

"We have been fighting like maniacs since eight o'clock last night. I don't know how many casualties we have suffered. We have had no time to count them. They (the Japanese) threw grenades like baseballs and pumped mortar fire into us all night. Some of our less seriously wounded, who couldn't fight in the line, stayed on the scene to fill ammunition clips for the Browning automatic rifles."

The only consolation for the men on Okinawa last week was the certainty that when the Shuri Line broke, it would break wide open, for it was built that way. There was no consolation at all in the wisps of peace rumors which you couldn't ram into a BAR for a buddy while you tried to keep the bandage on your shrapnel wound.







This picture by Pfc. George E. Vallender is a good example of tone range, showing what can be obtained by correct exposure and development. The detail in the shadows and the highlights strike just the right balance to lend interest to the picture and yet not dominate it.



Cpl. Abe Goldstein took a pleasing picture of trees. The use of the cropped tree at the right lends variation and keeps one in the picture. Had the light been a little higher it might have been better. The picture shows care in the placing of the road and low angle of the camera.

## Field Day For Camera Fiends

**Now Is The Time To  
Take Those Pictures  
You Want, And Here  
Are Some Good Tips**

By Sgt. BOB FLEISHER  
Staff Writer

**A**LL YOU need to take good pictures, such as the Florence Red Cross contest prize winners which appear on these pages, is a camera, film, something to snap, and the time.

With the end of the European war, many of the GIs in Italy are sweating out a west-bound boat and the nearer that boat gets, the slower time passes. There are a lot of things you might take home on that boat to show the folks. Anything from a piece of marble from Pompeii to a rosary blessed by the Pope. Or there are pictures which may help prove the stories everybody is bound to spin when conversation turns dull.

**I**F YOU are interested in pictures, there are four ways you can get a camera in case you don't already have one: (1) You can buy it in a local shop paying only three or four times its standard price. This method is not recommended by the Better Business Bureau, Soldato Department; (2) You can find a GI who has a camera and trade him something for it. This method is made to order for combat men owning seven or eight Lugers and a barracks bag full of P-38s. The pitch here is to locate a wandering Air Corps man who has been to out of the way places and has glommed on to nine or ten cameras. There is nothing an Air Corps man likes better than a German pistol and that's how you get the camera.

Plan number three is prosaic, but probably the most efficient in the long run. You write home for one. Although new cameras are pretty hard to get in the States, second-hand stores still have them for a lot less money than the shops in Italy. The fourth method

for obtaining a camera is simple but temporary. Borrow one from a guy in your outfit.

**O**NCE you get a camera, the next problem is to get film for it. Here the situation for the would-be photographer grows a little complicated. Film is scarcer than Scotch highballs and, as in the case of cameras, the surest way of getting some is from home. The PX, when it has film, issues it at the rate of one pack per man per week. But it doesn't have it very often. Don't be discouraged by this situation. The PX in Rome reports that it accepts about 100 rolls of film a week for developing and printing. Other PXs elsewhere are also equipped to handle your film.

As far as amateur shutter fiends are concerned, there are two main types of cameras; the box or Brownie, or "just snap the damn thing" type, and the fancy Dan type, complete with range finders, light meters, shades and filters. When using the second type, amateurs are advised to bring an extra set of arms and a small brief case.

But whatever type of camera you have, get to know its capabilities and limitations. That's the advice of Lt. Raymond Holden, expert with Army Pictorial Service and former Eastman Kodak man. For example a box camera has a depth of focus almost as much as the human eye, says the lieu-

tenant, which means that you can get great detail in your pictures. On the other hand its shutter speed is fixed at about one thirtieth of a second, not sufficient to stop fast moving objects such as cars, people running or walking rapidly. If you want to get an action shot with a box camera, don't attempt to get it from the side, but point the camera at the object as it approaches you.

It may take a little time to get used to the idiosyncrasies of your particular

camera, but a camera is like a woman—you must know it well if you're going to make it do what you want it to do.

To a lesser extent, film too, has personality. Various types of film have various characteristics and require different shutter speeds and exposures for the same amount of light or action. For this reason it is better to stick to one type of film until you learn how to use it. Don't experiment with several types at once.

**A** THIRD VITAL factor in good picture taking concerns light and shadows. The best light of the day is between 10 AM and 5 PM. If you are a beginner you should stick to taking pictures between these hours. Later, when you are more familiar with exposure and have learned from past mistakes you may attempt the more difficult job of shooting pictures in dimmer lights.

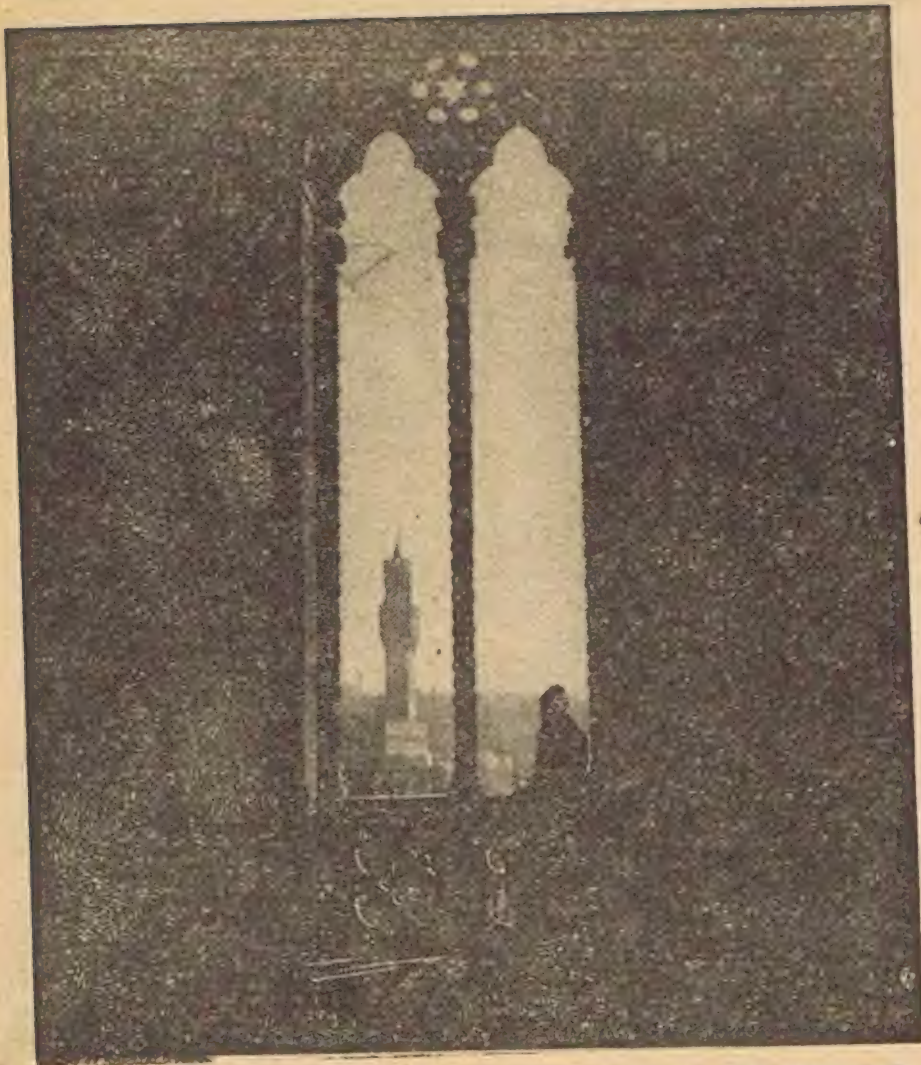
A handy accessory for shooting landscapes and ruins is a yellow filter, which with slightly more exposure gives darker skies and makes the whole picture more pleasing. With the advanced amateur, filters are almost a must. The yellow filter and others are obtainable in the States and you can write home for them.

From here on out it's your baby. The experts tell us that the way to learn to take prize winning pictures is by experimenting. Take a group of pictures and see how they come out. By studying your results, you will learn what



This snapshot by Cpl. William S. Lohr is charming in its simplicity. The basic rule of amateur picture-taking has been followed closely—the sun at the cameraman's back and a natural setting with which the subject is familiar, helping her relax and be as natural as possible.





The tall window and low key tone in this picture by T-4 Charles E. McGuire take you direct to the point of interest, the tower. The use of a human shows how large the window is and the distance of the tower. Picture would be better with more space at top, less on sides.



This picture by T-4 Edward Payant is not too good. The placement of the woman is not well done and she becomes of secondary interest. The massive door is the most prominent feature of the picture and the woman lends interest to the door rather than it lending interest to her.

you did wrong and what you did right. Then you can correct mistakes on the next roll of film.

**A**SIDE FROM the pure mechanics of picture taking, there are artistic and imaginative sidelights which can turn you from an "average" amateur into a good one. If you have any art training or such, by all means use it in taking your pictures.

Soldiers in this theater have a wealth of natural material to work from. The 4-F professional photographers in the States have to spend great sums of money building precisely the same type of back-drop that can be found all over Italy. The ancient cities in Italy and its mountain and pastoral scenes have long been a photographer's paradise.

But there are tricks to taking these or any scenes so that their inherent beauty and interest are enhanced. One of the first rules for a good picture is the choice of a simple subject. Don't try to get everything into your picture at once. Concentrate on a snap of a friend, or a statue or a famous landmark.

"Oh, if they'd only concentrate on one thing—simplicity," is a remark frequently made by experts when looking at the work of the inexperienced cameraman. But simplicity, they hasten to add in seeming contradiction, is just as hard to achieve in most cases as correct highlights, tone and "Impact," the experts' word for "Interest."

If you are taking a picture of a friend, get close enough to him so that you can see him without a powerful glass. If you are taking a landscape, put a friend, or a paesano, in the foreground 15 or 20 feet from the camera. A figure will help give your picture interest and will serve as a means of comparison between the man and the size and scope of the surrounding countryside.

Since you'll be taking more pictures of your friends than of any other subject, try to catch them in characteristic actions rather than in the old "hands-down-at-the-sides, look-straight-ahead" pose. And if you must have the Colosseum or Leaning Tower as a background, make up your mind which subject you really want.

**O**NCE YOU have mastered the simple scene so that your details are sharp and your composition balanced

and interesting, you can begin experimenting with unusual effects—angle shots, etc.

When American troops first cleared Pisa, 5th Army camera fiends had a field day with the famous Leaning Tower. By tipping their cameras in varying degrees, they managed to make the Tower stand up or lie down at all possible angles. One GI made his picture appear as if his friend was supporting the Tower with one outstretched arm.

Incidentally, you don't need to visit Rome, Florence, Pompeii or any of the other places with their famous land-

marks for an excellent album of days in Italy. Italian youngsters, the native flowers, the many and varied pastoral scenes from the Mediterranean to the mountains all provide material for some good snapshots that will be interesting to the home folks.

As a final word of advice, remember that good pictures are not the result of the camera alone, but are a combination of knowing the limits of your camera's ability and a little thought on the part of the person behind it.

When it comes to souvenirs, a good collection of pictures of you and your

buddies and places you have been in Italy can't be beaten. They'll make good bull session material ten years from now.

*(The photographs on these two pages were prize winners in a recent Amateur Photo Contest held by the American Red Cross Enlisted Men's Club in Florence, judged in two classes, Human Interest and Scenic. Lt. Raymond Holden of Army Pictorial Service, formerly with Eastman Kodak, wrote the commentary on the pictures for this article.)*

This shot by Pfc. Herbert C. Kohn shows clever use of available natural props. The semi-prominent foreground leads the eye into the picture and suggests depth. The general tone of quiet and restfulness has been admirably achieved. The two points of interest are well-placed; the bright spot in the water leads the eye to the rest of the reflection and the church steeple brings out the interesting sky.





Vol. 1, No. 49, Friday, May 12, 1945

# 85 Points Key To Discharges

infantryman has a badge and combat stars - although I believe the Combat Badge should get extra consideration to offset the battle stars of headquarters personnel.

The air and service men offer little gripe except we too would like to have a taste of civilian life again after four years divorce and by the way - are the natives in America friendly? We forget.

Sgt. Donald -----

Dear Editor:

The War Department has disclosed the point value system and as disclosed so it will be accepted, with criticism not in order.

We ourselves in the Army advanced the factors on which demobilization will be based. . . . We believe the disclosed point values of each factor reflects study and consideration by the War Department with the exception of the combat factor.

It is of course known that battle participation stars are awarded to rear echelon troops and to combat troops alike. Fine doughboys appreciate the vitality of service and administrative troops and so believe they deserve the stars. There is a difference though, in the nature of line duty and rear echelon duty. The awarding of the combat infantry badge indicated to

## Points 'N Counterpoint

### System For Discharge Has Brought A Flood Of Opinion

By Sgt. HARRY-SHERSHOW  
Staff Writer

THE WIND which blew in from the Atlantic with the point system riding on its tail has, to all intents and purposes, died down. But a lot of back winds were stirred up by soldiers who didn't see eye to eye with the system on every point, and they've written scores of letters to *The Stars and Stripes* to get the matter off their chests.

Most of the letters have been from combat veterans who believe that point credits should have been given for the Combat Infantryman's Badge as well as for battle participation stars. They wanted a distinction drawn between troops who were in combat and those who served in the rear echelons or merely passed through combat zones.

"Never was so little credit given to those to whom so much was due," glumly writes one ex-infantryman who signs himself Pvt. James Doe. The thing that riles him the most are "these so-called combat stars," as he puts it. "Just because a man happens to be in a certain zone between two dates he is entitled to a star."

ANOTHER LETTER signed by 84 men of an infantry company calls the point system a great injustice to anybody who has seen combat. After pointing out the difference between a rear-echelon soldier and a front-line man, and taking the point system to task for treating these two soldiers equally, the 84 infantrymen invite demobilization officials to spend one month in a rear area and one month with a front-line outfit. The infantrymen feel that the officials, "if still alive," would then recommend a revision of the point system with points given for combat time.

An infantryman who signs himself M. B. S. disagrees with the five point allowance for the Purple Heart. "While this guy that was hit was resting in the hospital," he writes, "the other fellow was doing his job; fighting. And must he suffer for going through combat without being hit?" The only fair way to balance that, he says flatly, is to issue extra points for combat.

One ex-infantryman made threats. "I have a clean record after three years of service," he writes, "but I'll be darned if I feel like keeping it that way any longer."

The boys in the rear came in for their share of comment. They are very necessary and have done a great job,

says Pfc. George Benton. But he feels that just a little more credit should be given to the man who has faced the enemy in actual combat. And that opinion is voiced in almost all the other letters.

QUITE A FEW of the letter writers are certain the guys who did the preliminary interviewing for the War Department on point preference never got around to the foxholes. Four "Fox-hole Joes" say they "doubt very much if the men in the various foxholes were interviewed. Their headquarters may have been, but not the men in the foxholes." And eight other men close their letters with the remark: "Was it because we were in the front line that we weren't asked?"

Sgt. Bill Mauldin's cartoon on the combat angle struck a responsive note among the combat men, judging by the letters. One Pfc. from the 1st Armored, after writing several pages of his gripes on the matter, wound up rather lamely, "But the T-5 in Bill's cartoon said it shorter and sweeter . . ."

Not all the letters flooding in are in the destructive-criticism department. Some of the boys have come up with some suggestions which are quite thought-provoking. For instance, Cpl. Thomas D. Trunko of the Air Corps says that one point should be given for every month in the service since Sept. 1, 1940; one point for every month overseas; ten points for actual combat awards, not "paperized" combat awards; four points for every child under 18 with a maximum of 12 points for this credit. In addition, says the corporal, men with five years or more in the service should have first priority, regardless of points. Cpl. Nathan Lustig of a signal outfit feels

that some credit for being over 35 should be granted to the "old timers."

Three additions to the system are recommended by T-5 Max Brownstein of the medics: Extra points for (1) Age; (2) Marital status; and (3) Dependents other than children. Capt. Lee A. Grove of the Medical Corps suggests additional time credit at the rate of one unit per month for personnel actually in combat areas and the award of oak leaves to combat men and stars to service troops.

WE HAD almost forgotten about that Good Conduct Medal on our chests until Sgt. Arthur L. Robinson reminded us of it. "We, who got the Good Conduct Medal, sweated plenty to get it," writes the good sergeant. "And we say if it meant what we are told it does, then it must count toward a discharge."

While most men in their letters maintained that extra credit should be granted for the Combat Infantryman's Badge, Pfc. M. H. James, writing for 20 infantrymen, said at least ten points extra should be given—not all the writers were in agreement. One letter in particular, signed by Pfc. Ralph L. Scott and nine others of a cavalry reconnaissance squadron, claimed that the infantry was receiving enough consideration for the badge already. "Why should primary consideration be given

an infantryman just because he carries the Combat Infantryman's Badge?" ask the cavalry men. "Don't they take into consideration that they are being paid for carrying this heavy badge? Men of cavalry reconnaissance squadrons, tank destroyer battalions and tankers received no consideration for carrying an insignia of their profession. These three named types of units are known to have participated in movements dismounted in as many important battles as have the infantry. No special credits were ever given them." And they close with the hope that the infantrymen will cease bitching about the Combat Badge.

THERE have been a few beefs about the Air Medal by some infantrymen. As Pvt. Herbert Barfoot puts it: "It seems to me to be a case of unfair discrimination which detracts from the moral value of the Combat Infantryman's Badge. Thirty days in the front line is worth at least five points if the Air Force is getting five points for the Air Medal and each cluster."

But the Air Corps has its own argument on that score. A corporal in a bomb group takes issue with the infantryman's contention that the Air Medal is non-combatant. The Air Medal is given, he writes, for targets hit, number of missions, etc. And he knows of quite a few cases in which this medal was awarded posthumously. And if that isn't a combat award, he says, then he will eat it.

Sgt. Donald Bauerle, also of the Air Corps, wants to know what the infantryman's beef is. "If he has service and combat he'll get his points. In six weeks time the critical score of 85 will be replaced by another number with the ground, air and service personnel each having its own figure. The Infantry's will probably be low against a high one for the Air and Services."

HAVING seen a sample of the questions which are being raised as a result of the point system, we pity the poor company clerks and all the administrative personnel who are going to have to answer those questions. Some of the questions heard most frequently are:

"Are we credited with the time we served in the Enlisted Reserve Corps?" . . . "How many battle stars am I supposed to have. I fought in Italy and made the invasion of southern France. At one time—" . . . "We sailed for Sardinia from Bizerte on Oct. 23, 1943. Does this entitle us to a battle star?" . . . "How much does a man lose for being home on TD for 45 days?" . . . "Am I entitled to a battle star for the nine months I spent on Corsica?" . . . "Would the time I served with the Royal Canadian Air Force qualify me for points toward a discharge?" . . . "How many battle stars am I entitled to? I was in all of the following places . . ."



"Yer combat badge don't count. Ya need more of these battle participation stars."



By Cpl. MEL DIAMOND  
Staff Writer

**THE BARRACKS BAG** request show on the Rome station inaugurated one swell new feature last Wednesday night, when it took its microphone into the ward of a local hospital occupied mainly by wounded combat men and devoted the program's allotted time to their requests. Future programs will be dedicated to different wards, and will feature exclusively the requests of the men in them. One patient in each ward will be designated as the "request man," whose job it will be to compile the tunes of his buddies as well as the "sentimental reasons" behind each selection. The program will be handled by Cpl. Frank Voss.

**RUM AND COCA COLA** waltzed along for the eighth consecutive week in the number one slot on the *Mediterranean Hit Parade*. Three new tunes were in the running, all familiar though. Remember *Sweet And Lovely*, *Pompton Turnpike* and *Two Sleepy People*? Here's how they lineup this week:

(1) *Rum And Coca Cola*, (2) *I'll Walk Alone*, (3) *The Great Speckled Bird*, (4) *One Meat Ball*, (5) *Sweet And Lovely*, (6) *Somewhere On Via Roma*, (7) *Pompton Turnpike*, (8) *Don't Fence Me In*, (9) *Accentuate The Positive*, (10) *Two Sleepy People*.

**NEXT WEEK STAY TUNED IN FOR:** *Command Performance*, when Bob Hope outmaneuvers Charles Boyer and Walter Pidgeon and winds up making whoopee with Ingrid Bergman... *Mail Call*, with zany Jerry Lester starring in an episode called *Trapped In The Frozen North*. Lester is potentially one of the funniest guys in the comedy fold... *GI Journal*, with Groucho Marx in the editor's slot. Groucho will team up with Johnny Weissmuller for a Tarzan vs. Dr. Livingstone bit that should be a howl... *Dame May Whitty on Duffy's Tavern*... *Serge Koussevitsky conducting the Boston Symphony in Aaron Copeland's Quiet City*... *Artie Shaw and his Gramercy Five on Bing Crosby's Music Hall*.

**ONE OF THE GROOVIER GI** bands in Italy is an outfit that only recently arrived overseas, the 223rd Army Ground Forces Band heard over the Rome station from the Red Cross Club and the Army Rest Center. The band, which broke in at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in 1940, uses seven brass, five sax and four rhythm pieces for its dance jobs, but is hiked to 28 pieces for two military concerts a week.

According to T-4 Mike DeCesare, who leads the outfit from his chair in the trumpet section, the musical tastes of GIs in Italy do not vary from the tastes of GIs back home. "If you mix your numbers up," he said, "half sweet, half jive, you're bound to satisfy everyone."

**AD LIBS:** Six students at the University of Rome got a small jazz combo together and recently did a spot on an all-Italian show broadcast over the Rome AES. The station thought they were so good that they offered them a weekly 15-minute spot of their own. One of their numbers, an original, is called *Riffin' At Rome U.*... Milt Bracker's VE-Day speech—heard over the network—is still receiving fan mail. Bracker is the Rome correspondent of The New York Times... Sgt. Joe Parker has an effective Memorial Day script called *Military Cemetery*. AES also plans to broadcast the ceremonies that day from Anzio.

**ON VE-DAY IN THE STATES** the Columbia Broadcasting System aired a 60-minute show written by Norman Corwin entitled *On A Note Of Triumph*. The program was just one of hundreds presented by stations all over the country, but reports from home indicate that Corwin's effort stood out like ebony in a field of alabaster. Variety's review of Corwin's work is jam-packed with superlatives, calling it, among other things, "a radio milestone... that should take its place in a literary hall of fame." This column thinks it would be a swell idea if AES could get a record of the show and rebroadcast it in this theater for the thousands of us who weren't able to hear the original.

# What They're Reading

**ENRICO CARUSO, HIS LIFE AND DEATH**—By Dorothy Caruso; Simon And Schuster, New York; 2.75.



Enrico Caruso was without doubt the most phenomenal singer the world has ever known. From babyhood he sang as the birds sing, he never had a singing lesson, he had very little formal education of any kind, and still he learned to sing the most difficult roles that opera could offer. The stories about Caruso have been legendary. The latest book about him has come from the young, convent-sheltered American girl who married him only three years before his death. It is a lively, absorbing and apparently authentic volume.

Caruso was, to put it simply, an incredible man. He moved among the great and the lowly easily and smoothly. He dined with the Kaiser or with the King of England or with Teddy Roosevelt and showed them no more deference than he did the caretaker of his estate in Tuscany. He virtually never went to a musical concert or to an opera other than the one in which he was singing. He never listened to other singers and made a point of never commenting on the quality of voices other than his own. He did not play the piano except to strike a few chords, nor did he ever sing for pure joy or fun. Above all, he never gave singing lessons. He could sing in Italian, French, Spanish or English, but never sang in German. He spoke seven languages—most of them badly. He had an incredible memory. His repertoire included 67 operatic roles, plus some 500 other songs.

He collected decorations (as well as jewelry and clothes) by the dozens, but the one that pleased him most was that which made him an honorary captain in the New York Police Force. As the gold badge was pinned on his coat, he asked the donor, "Can I arrest people now?" The answer was yes, whereupon he said he would go to the Metropolitan right away and "play a funny" on the manager, famed Gatti Casazza.

He was a fanatic for cleanliness. In the theater he changed between every act, took a bath twice a day and had himself sprayed with eau de cologne after he put on each fresh garment. Once he became angry with a diva who ate garlic before an opera in which he had to take the part of an impassioned lover, and another time he refused to converse with a French tenor who had failed to brush his teeth.

On days of performances, Caruso ate only the white meat of chicken or two small lamb chops, and rarely spoke a word during the hours before the performance. He smoked about two packages of Egyptian cigarettes a day, always in a holder; he drank mineral water rather than beer or liquor, and confined his alcoholics to a very small



ENRICO CARUSO

... never had a singing lesson ...

portion of wine a day. He lost about three pounds during every operatic performance.

He was one of the few stars who employed no clique at the opera. He maintained his Italian citizenship to the end, but he preferred America above all countries. Caruso spent money lavishly, was a fantastic dresser, kept hundreds of old retainers and relatives on his private "payroll," and was never known to have refused a request for financial help.

Caruso died in his native Naples in 1921. He had sung at the Metropolitan in New York 607 times. For the first year he got 960 dollars a performance, he made 1,152 dollars a performance for the second year, 1,344 dollars during the third, and 1,440 dollars during the fourth. Then a contract gave him 2,000 dollars a performance. At a later date the Metropolitan asked him to name the sum to which he felt entitled. He could have named up to 4,000 dollars, but he himself said that 2,500 dollars a performance was enough.

—R. N.

## The Problems Involved In Owning Your Own Home

**HOME OWNERSHIP: IS IT SOUND?**—by Dr. John P. Dean; Harper and Brothers, New York and London; 2.50.

Before long—and no one can say just how long—many men and women will be face to face with some of the questions discussed by Dr. Dean in his new book. Where do you want to live? Where can you afford to live? Shall you live in an apartment or a house? Shall

you rent or shall you "buy"—or can you afford really to buy? Dr. Dean, of the Sociology Department at Queens College, New York, has looked into many important phases of these problems, and has come up with at least some of the answers.

The urge to "own your own home" he regards as a powerful one, and, while he "accepts the advantages of home ownership where they exist," he finds it difficult "to cite more than a half dozen discussions which point up the shortcomings as well as the benefits of home ownership."

Home ownership is sold to the public, he finds, as a good investment, as an incentive to save money, as a means of improving one's credit status, to achieve freedom from landlords, as an educational influence—and he believes that, on the whole, there has been much over-selling.

"If a family, swept on by the desire to own, takes the step with only scant consideration of the many obligations and responsibilities," Dr. Dean writes, "it may be surprised to find that home ownership proves complicated. Ignorance of the business methods involved has led many a home buyer in the past to pay more for his home than was necessary." A wealth of statistical data on prices, mortgage foreclosure rates, deficiency judgments, shifts in neighborhood rating, and a score of other factors is cited to bulwark the case factually.

"The monthly carrying charges of homes in Radiant Valley," he says, quoting a study of a Queens community, "were advertised as 57 dollars. If taxes and insurance were added to this 57 dollars, the author estimates it would take 30 years and 22,450 dollars to own the home, by which time it would probably not be standing. Monthly carrying charges, taxes and special assessments turn out to be 73.58, not only an impossible burden for the modest income, but an exorbitant tariff for the housing supplied. Calculate all the costs, he cautions, on a realistic basis before deciding: debt service, i. e., payment of interest and on principal; fees for title examination, appraisal; taxes and special assessments; repairs and maintenance; fire insurance; the cost of obsolescence; interest on investment, and those ever-present "other expenses."

As a realistic guide to making a decision he lists these questions:

1. Will we be contented to remain in this one spot for many years to come?
2. Will economic opportunities and personal obligations permit us to remain here?
3. Is our income future sufficiently defined to eliminate fluctuations which might make the obligations undertaken unwise?
4. Are the trends in prices and rents such as to indicate that this is a wise time to buy?
5. Is this particular house financially a wise buy—one which will not rapidly depreciate in value?
6. Is this home sound in structure and design—one which will not quickly become obsolete as a result of changing styles and newer equipment?
7. Are the facilities of the neighborhood adequate for our purpose?
8. Will this neighborhood continue desirable as a social environment for ourselves and our children?
9. Is our family envisaged clearly enough to be sure that this house will accommodate us both at present and in the future when our needs as a family have changed?
10. Is the total financial burden assumed in buying this home clear to us—especially any hidden liabilities, such as special assessments, or the possibility of having to repay the full mortgage loan even though we abandon the home?
11. Are the financial charges we here assume fair and will they continue to be fair in the light of subsequent changes in home-financing procedures?
12. Is the full financial burden adjusted to our income at present and to its probable level in the future, so as not to cut into money which need be budgeted for other items?
13. Are we plunging into this relatively non-liquid investment reserve funds which might be needed for other emergencies?
14. What are the local conditions affecting resale values, and what are the prospects for this particular house?
15. Are the various intangible benefits we visualize as flowing from home ownership unattainable by means involving less restricting commitments than buying a home, and will these benefits be reasonably certain of achievement?

No doubt quite as long a list of ques-

Cpl. Frank Voss of Rome AES takes his mike to a local hospital.





tions could be drawn up to put men and women equally on the alert for dangers in renting, too. It has not been Dr. Dean's task to examine this other aspect of the problem, although the book is proof that, if he were to tackle it, he might do a good job.

—L. D.

## BOOK NOTES

**WHEN MINE CLEARING** platoons were attached to the 34th and 45th Divisions near Venafro, the 1108th Engineer Combat Group received its first salty taste of battle action. From that day until the peace it remained in the thick of the grim Italian campaign. Two of its battalions—the 48th and 235th—earned Distinguished Unit Citations. To Sgt. Joseph C. Specker of Odessa, Mo., went a posthumous Medal of Honor. Now, for the men whose actions wrote its combat history, the 1108th has published a 48-page illustrated history—*The Battalions*. Probably it is the fore-runner of scores of other books and booklets which will record the Italian campaign from the perspective of a single unit.

**YANK'S** Sgt. Walter Bernstein, who spent many months in the Italian Theater and scooped all civilian reporters to an interview with Tito of Yugoslavia, has turned out a book, *Keep Your Head Down*. Viking is the publisher and the book, written in The New Yorker's curt style, contains many good cameos of front-line life in Italy.

**J. DONALD ADAMS**, book critic of The New York Times, thinks the post-war U. S. literary scene won't be marked by the hard-boiled books which came out of Hemingway, Dos Passos, after World War I. Today's soldiers aren't disillusioned the way their fathers were, he says, and thus have little to be disillusioned about. He reports the comment of a battle-tryed Marine: "I'm fed up with reading about tough guys."

**FOR VETS WHO** are looking toward Alaska for a possible postwar career, a new book by Herbert C. Lanks should provide the inside story. Lanks took a 12,000-mile jeep trip through western Canada and Alaska. The resulting book, *Highway To Alaska*, has 81 photographs, costs five dollars and is published by Appleton-Century.

# RADIO STAGE SCREEN

## Screen Shots

Abbott and Costello, together for 14 years, will split up when their Universal Studio contract expires in two years . . . Chicago kids liked *Zorro's Whip* so much they began bringing cap pistols into the theater to add noise to the horse opera. From now on, the kids are frisked as they enter . . . The life story of Lew Ayres is basis of *The Conscientious Objector*, to be filmed by Republic. Seems righter that unsung Army heroes should be cellulauded before filmmakers get around to CO's, even of Ayres' undeniably good stature . . . Orson Welles is being considered for the title role in a biog of Mussolini. Why don't they let bad enough alone? . . . Sinatra, going overseas, has asked to be introduced to GIs like this—"And now that jerk of jerks, Frank Sinatra" . . . America's movie exhibitors to a 90 percent degree played up atrocity pictures and indicated they'll do the same with Jap atrocity releases . . . Col. William Wyler, getting out of the Army, may make his first picture the story of the Mediterranean edition of *The Stars and Stripes*.

## Stage Whispers

Irene Dunne may do a play on B'way . . . Rodman Gilder is doing a biography of B'way for Whittlesey House, the publishing outfit. It will include the New York streets from the Battery, at the southern tip of Manhattan, to Kings Bridge on the Harlem River . . . Edna Skinner, one of *Oklahoma's* principals, was found hanging by her neck from a steam pipe, a scarf around her throat, just before curtain time one night a week ago. She was cut down, played her role again the following night and attended the party thrown by the musical's cast for the second anniversary of the show's smash B'way run . . . Frank Fay may turn producer with *Sweet Surrender*, a musical. Hartford's Betty Keane and H'wood's Ginny Simms, may star. It would be Ginny's first stage show, outside of Kay Kyser stands . . . Helen Hayes may adopt another baby . . . H'wood's Charles Coburn, who plays



Former film star Tyron Power smokes a cigar while he relaxes in a tent on Okinawa. Now a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, Power pilots a transport in a squadron based in the Marianas.

warm-hearted middle-agers so well, is being primed for a turn at Shakespeare on B'way.

## Station Identification

Bing Crosby wound up his season's *Music Hall* shows last week with the strong implication that, except for guesters, he's through with radio for good. Which is not good at all, as far as we're concerned, for his *Music Hall* show was the closest to The New Yorker-in-radio that's been ethered yet . . . Norman Corwin's VE-Day show, *On A Note Of Triumph*, has been tagged by FCC head Paul Porter "a great

moment in broadcasting" and by listeners generally as another radio milestone. The hour-show cost CBS 35,000 dollars. Decca Records is figuring how to wax it, 'cause it's too big for an ordinary album, yet the demand for it is lofty . . . If you reach the Golden Gate by '48, Mark Warnow will still be orchestrating for the *Hit Parade*. He's just signed a five-year contract with that tobacco company . . . Gabriel Heatter, radio commentator, recently hit the highest Hooper rating next to Walter Winchell. Heatter is the guy who makes his commercials sound like news, and his news like commercials . . . Bennett Cerf, author, reviewing radio humor in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, says it's mostly stale, that radio needs a lot of new writers who aren't afraid of ingenuity . . . Hit Parade tunes, in their May 26 order, went like this: *Dream, Candy, I'm Beginning To See The Light, Sentimental Journey, Laura, All Of My Life, Just A Prayer Away, I Should Care, My Dreams Are Getting Better All The Time*.

## In Spite Of Themselves

Variety reports that it was lucky the curfew on B'way was lifted when it was, because "too many of the before-curfew stay-ups" had begun to like the "comparatively healthy hours forced on them by the Byrnes blitz and a few more weeks of such an 'abnormally sane' life could have forced the industry to adjust itself to smaller operation." This revelation gives rise to a nourished hunch that all the time when B'way was hollering about the curfew as being detrimental to furloughing servicemen's morale, it really was having little kittens about the possibility that such a curfew would make stay-ups realize that sleep—it's wonderful. Economically, this'd naturally be bad for the niteries, which thrive on organized insomnia. Niteries owners probably had many a sleepless night before the curfew was finally lifted. Now the rescued customers can have the sleepless nights, as of yore.

—Sgt. RAY REYNOLDS

## Out Where War

are standing empty, and inside you can see three rows of beds, bunk style, up and down the car. They're waiting on a siding across from a pier.

**A** SMALL convoy of OD carryalls filled with Army nurses darts into the blackness of the guarded pier. The railroad man, in charge of the cars on the siding says: "There's an evacuation ship in the stream now. They'll come into the dock here, and the stretcher cases will board this train."

Where is it going? To various government hospitals, he says. Where is the hospital ship coming from? From the Pacific, he says. Nobody does much talking on this waterfront. They do not talk among themselves of cargoes or movements. The GIs and the MPs and port battalion boys have been trained particularly not to talk. They answer few questions. They ask for passes and credentials, and if the credentials are in order there is nothing more to say. The civilian workers are the same.

The hospital ship in the stream is coming "from the Pacific." The wounded are going "to various hospitals." There are more nurses and a string of Army ambulances moving into the dock. The MPs check the trip tickets of each ambulance.

**L**ATER, down in China Basin, moving past the jackknife Third Street bridge over the tiny warehouse-lined estuary, a small transport backs down into the harbor. Its passageways are crowded with GIs and Marines. They wave at the girls in the office windows alongside the pier. The girls in the local General Engineering Yard office above the warehouse jam the windows and wave to the GIs as the ship edges slowly past their windows. The ship is pulled by a red-stacked tug into the stream to await the formation of a convoy.

There is just so much railroad space on the front. Much of the equipment is carried on barges from the other side of the bay where it is unloaded from the transcontinental manifest trains and barged to the freighters standing in the stream or to the dock areas along the



America is piling its materials into the big gray ships

Embarcadero. There is always a symphony of winches slapping the stuff into the holds of the big, snub-nosed cargo ships.

Merchant seamen and navy personnel are everywhere, walking quickly in businesslike manner in and out of the big concrete dock houses. Above, there are the blimps and the droning of planes from the network of airfields around the rim of the bay.

"The Army and Navy have asked for 50,000 more rooms in the city during the next few months," the driver of the Navy repair yard bus said while waiting

at the entrance to the Ferry Building. "And if they don't get them they're going to condemn whole apartment buildings. That's what it said in the paper."

"It'll be big," said the Navy SP to the driver. "This will be a big port."

**I**N THE HARBOR are all sorts of strange-looking naval craft, awkward but functional repair ships, tankers, a small aircraft carrier, supply barges, destroyers blinking their signals and running signal flags up and down,

fleets of small boats darting between the large naval craft. And always moving up toward the port are bus loads of soldiers from the staging areas, followed by trucks with their equipment.

Riding up off the Embarcadero the staff car is halted three times before leaving the teeming port area. Beyond are the neon signs in the morning, the beer parlors and juke joints, the hamburger places, the temporary rooming houses. Stretching up into the hill to the south are enormous lines of war housing units, barracks-like, for the Navy and civilian workers. The tangled network of railroad tracks heading down toward the clogged South San Francisco yards rumble with the movement of equipment and supplies.

This is the big funnel. Everything west of this is the Pacific war. In San Francisco, they never did know what VE-Day was.

## Grimmest Task

ever needed. And every cemetery, in Italy and Sicily, in Sardinia and Corsica, is policed and guarded daily.

**E**VENTUALLY, when the war with Japan is over and the world is once more at peace, the United States may return the body of an American soldier to the States for reburial in any one of the many military cemeteries, or in his own family plot. The final disposition will depend upon the wishes of the soldier's nearest relative.

Of course, there are some who may remain in Italy. After the first World War, for instance, when President Theodore Roosevelt was asked what disposition was to be made of the body of his son killed in France, he announced: "He fought for France. He died for France. Perhaps he would prefer to remain there."

But whatever the final disposition of those who die in this war, Graves Registration Service gives this assurance—So long as one American grave remains in Italy, the Stars and the Stripes will fly proudly above it and that bit of soil will be kept as spotless and as clean as the ideals for which the men themselves have died.



## Knock Ten Strokes Off Your Golf Score With Snead's Advice

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—If you shoot above 80 in golf, you can clip ten strokes off your game by following these six rules revealed by Slamming Sammy Snead. Here are Snead's secrets as told to sportswriter Bob Connelley:

1. Use the Vardon grip. Ten the little finger of the right hand over the forefinger of the left, or between the forefinger and middle finger of the left. Always use your fingers as much as possible to hold the club.

2. Take a natural stance, and let your feet work together. Have complete control of your balance. A lot of hooking and slicing is avoided by that and by being sure one leg is more rigid than the other.

3. Swing unhurriedly and smoothly, letting the club do the work for you. Never try to kill the ball. Work towards accuracy.

4. Concentrate. Keep your left eye—if you're a righthanded golfer—more than your right on the ball. This will keep your head down and your chin pointing in the opposite direction from which you're hitting the ball. By doing this your body will make a true turn and your eyes will stay glued for a second or two to the spot where the ball was. Before addressing the ball on the tee, follow sand trap or green, make up your mind just how you will play that particular shot.

5. Practice before you start a game. Always spend a few unhurried minutes putting on the green, trying to hit a nearby tree trunk or setting out of the rough.

6. Practice from green to tee, and not tee to green. You must first master the short game. Rebuild your game by sinking short putts.

## Desperate Dodgers Seek Arky Vaughan

ST. LOUIS, May 26 (ANS)—The Brooklyn Dodgers are renewing efforts to lure Arky Vaughan off his Potter Valley, Calif., ranch and back into the Brooklyn lineup. Manager Leo Durocher and President Branch Rickey had a long telephone conversation on the subject yesterday and it is believed that Rickey lost little time in contacting Vaughan.

Durocher insists a capable shortstop such as Vaughan could carry the Dodgers into the pennant fight, thus for he has experimented with Eddie Basinski and Mike Sandlock, both of whom lack experience.

Vaughan, 33, hit .305 for the Dodgers in 1943, his last season with the club. He retired at the end of the '43 season and Durocher used at least six players at short last year without too much success. Vaughan missed hitting .300 or better only one of 12 years in the big leagues with the Pirates and Dodgers.

## War Jeep Has Breeding To Win Kentucky Derby

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP)—Those who look for blood lines in a Kentucky Derby horse will not have to thumb a ride to get aboard War Jeep, the chestnut colt of famous parentage. He is the son of War Admiral and that makes Man o' War his grandsire.

War Admiral won the 1937 Derby under a hand ride and everyone knows of the greatness attained by Man o' War, or Big Red as he came to be known.

War Jeep is the first foal of Alcearn, the dam whose sire was Blue Larkspur. So, unless you prefer to remain ignorant on the subject of breeding, just remember that War Jeep comes from a family of famous winners.

War Jeep is owned by Elizabeth M. Graham's Maine Chance Farm. Some refer to the owner as Elizabeth Arden, but that's her cosmetics trade name. The trainer is Elton Tom Smith, the veteran who bought Cashiepit from the Whistling Stable for \$8,000 dollars and turned this former calling player into the world's leading money winner until Whirlaway came along with his 1941 Derby triumph.

"I like War Jeep's chances," says Smith casually. "He is a little lazy in workouts, but outside

## Benton's Leg Broken By Hard Line Drive

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (ANS)—Al Benton, the Navy dischargee who surpassed Dizzy Trout and Hal Newhouser as the ace of the Detroit Tigers' pitching staff this season, received a broken leg in Wednesday's game with the Athletics, it was disclosed yesterday.

Benton was struck on the right leg by a line drive off Bobby Fatalella's bat in the fourth inning when the Tigers were leading, 2-1. He will be lost for the club for an indefinite period, possibly for the remainder of the season. Benton's record is five victories against one defeat.

## Pot O' Luck Takes Keeneland Feature

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26 (ANS)—Pot O' Luck, the Calumet Farms' Kentucky Derby hopeful, won Keeneland's Benall Handicap at Churchill Downs yesterday in the getway feature of the Lexington Association's race program.

Pot O' Luck started poorly, but caught the leaders in the stretch to win going away by half a length over the Mill Stables' Colonel Read and paid 3.40.

CHICAGO, May 26 (ANS)—Full Cry, seven-year-old son of Gallant Fox, romped home in the feature of the Lincoln Fields program at Hawthorne. Full Cry covered the six furlongs in 1:14 1/2 and finished two lengths ahead of My Night and paid 6.80.

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—Monsoon, fleet daughter of Mahmoud, English Derby winner, sped to her fourth straight victory at Jamaica, winning the featured Rose D. Purse before 25,895 fans.

Owned by Col. C. V. Whitney the gray filly beat a good field and finished a length and a half in front of Jazzy Bieber's Bertie S. with Sun Lady third.

Monsoon ran the six furlongs in 1:11.8 and paid 4.70.

BALTIMORE, May 26 (ANS)—Miss Beladier, Max Wexler's filly, beat a field of seven three-year-olds to take the Towson Purse at Pimlico before 12,000 fans. Jockey Robert Martin took Miss Beladier through to the inside rail in the stretch to beat H. G. Bodwell's Hammerlock by a neck. John W. Public from the Roman Stable was third, half a length back. The victory was Miss Beladier's third straight and she paid 7.20.

## Tough On Bookies

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—Eleven bookmakers paid off in gambler's court yesterday and Magistrate Koenig set stiff odds. He fined them a total of 1,525 dollars for bookmaking. One bookie said on leaving the court: "The judge is a tough handicapper."

of that he seems to know how to act." Smith will have an expert jockey in the saddle at Churchill Downs on Derby Day. Johnny Adams, world's leading jockey before Teddy Atkinson grabbed the riding spotlight, has been signed to a Maine Chance Farm contract. That happened in March when War Jeep was wintering at Santa Anita. Adams never has ridden War Jeep, but they became acquainted during recent workouts at Belmont Park.

Smith who will not enter Maine Chance Farm's other two eligibles, Magnific Double and Suner Diner paid 4,700 dollars for War Jeep at the yearling sales.

As a two-year-old last year War Jeep started 12 times and compiled an enviable record winning six stakes, four seconds and a third for a total of 39,665 dollars. He finished out of the money but once, running fourth to The Duce, Dickie Roff and Alois in the Wollen Stakes at Pimlico.

That was his last race. However, the result wasn't disappointing since jockey Dan M. made "used up" War Jeep's energies with a fast early pace and the chestnut had little left for the stretch drive.

War Jeep's chances, says Smith casually, "He is a little lazy in workouts, but outside

# Yanks Win, Take AL Lead; Giants Run New Streak To 3

## SCHMELING IN CIRCULATION



Max Schmeling, the only man ever to win the world's heavyweight boxing championship while sitting down, autographs a card for two British MPs after his release from British custody at Hamburg. (British Official Radio-Photo from Acme)

## Waner Returns To Sandlots After 20 Years In Majors

PITTSBURGH, May 26 (ANS)—Paul Waner, whose powerful bat earned him the nickname of "Big Poison," when he basked in the spotlight of the major leagues for 20 years, returned to the sandlots last night—the same type sandlot from whence he sprang to the big leagues—and declared: "I got a big kick out of it."

Playing the outfield for the Dormont club of the Greater Pittsburgh League, the 42-year-old Waner proved he can still wallop the ball by lacing two singles, one of which scored two runs as Dormont triumphed over Oakmont, 10-1.

## Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
New York	24	7	.774	—
Brooklyn	17	13	.567	6 1/2
St. Louis	17	13	.567	6 1/2
Pittsburgh	15	14	.517	8
Chicago	14	14	.500	8 1/2
Boston	11	16	.407	11
Cincinnati	10	17	.370	12
Philadelphia	8	23	.258	16

Friday's Results  
New York 5, Cincinnati 2.  
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.  
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.  
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 7 (night).

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct. GB
New York	17	11	.607 —
Chicago	15	10	.600 1/2
Detroit	15	10	.600 1/2
St. Louis	14	11	.560 1 1/2
Cleveland	12	14	.462 4
Washington	12	17	.414 5 1/2
Boston	11	16	.407 5 1/2
Philadelphia	11	18	.379 6 1/2

Friday's Results  
New York 5, Chicago 4.  
St. Louis 5, Boston 0.  
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1 (night).  
Cleveland 3, Washington 0.

## Minor Leagues

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Friday's Results  
San Francisco 5-4, Portland 0-1.  
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 6.  
Oakland 5, San Diego 3.  
Seattle 9, Los Angeles 2.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Syracuse 7, Jersey City 6.  
Newark 11, Baltimore 2.  
Buffalo 6, Montreal 3.  
Others not scheduled.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City 9, Toledo 2.  
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 4.  
Minneapolis 7, Louisville 0.  
Columbus-Milwaukee (rain).

## Lanier Inducted

FORT BRAGG, N. C., May 26 (ANS)—Max Lanier, the Cardinals' ace southpaw, was inducted into the Army yesterday and sent to the classification center for processing to determine his future assignment. Lanier, 29, passed his physical Wednesday.

## Cards Hand Dodgers 6th Straight Defeat; Browns Beat Sox

NEW YORK, May 26 (ANS)—The Yankees joined their cross-town rivals, the Giants, as a major league leader yesterday by beating the Chicago White Sox, 5-4, to take over first place in the American League. Meanwhile, the Giants maintained their dizzy pace in the National by drubbing the Cincinnati Reds, 5-2, for their third straight and fifth in a row over the Reds.

The St. Louis Browns kept pace with the Yankees by beating the Boston Red Sox, 5-0. The Detroit Tigers rallied to beat the Philadelphia A's, 2-1, in a night game, and Cleveland blanked Washington, 3-0, under the pros. The Pittsburgh Pirates extended their winning streak to five by beating the Boston Braves, 5-3, while the Brooklyn Dodgers lost for the sixth straight time, to St. Louis, 9-7. The Chicago Cubs wasted most of a 16-hit attack but still beat the Phillies, 4-3.

### YANKS' 3RD STRAIGHT

A three-run rally in the eighth gave the Yanks their third straight over the White Sox and nudged the Chicagoans into second place by a half game. Snuffy Stirrweiss climaxed the rally with a triple that scored Frankie Crosetti and Joe Buzas, after pinch-hitter Buzas singled to score Nick Etten.

Allen Gettel was the winner, allowing six hits in eight innings before Jim Turner took over in the ninth.

Nelson Potter galvanized a victory for the Browns in the Red Sox series by pitching a 5-0 shutout as the Browns, 1-0, just a game and a half out of the lead. Only Potter and Len Schulte failed to contribute to the Browns' 12-hit attack on Jim Wilson and Vic Johnson.

The Indians took their third straight from the Senators as Al Smith turned in a neat three-hit shutout in a night game. The Tribe collected eight hits off Chick Pieretti and was aided by four Washington errors.

Stubby Overmire shaded Bobo Newsom in a mound duel at Shibe Park, the Tigers scoring in the eighth and ninth to overcome the A's run in the seventh.

The Giants capitalized on walks and errors in beating the Reds and handing Ed Houser his third straight defeat after three straight victories. Gerald Walker belted a homer off Harry Feldman with one on the fourth to give the Reds a temporary lead but the Giants hooked away at Houser and clinched the game on Ernie Lombardi's tenth homer of the season. Feldman allowed only six hits in scoring his fifth triumph.

### 16 HITS FOR CUBS

The Cubs made 16 hits, including three triples, but barely beat the Phils by one run. Hank Wessels held the Phils to seven hits in scoring his fifth triumph, one home Vince DiMaggio's sixth homer of the season. Stan Hack contributed a pair of triples among four hits and handled six more chances without an error. He hadn't had a misplay all season. Whif Wyatt was the loser.

The Pirates ran their winning streak to four straight three in a row over the Braves. Beth Branner, ace of the Braves and Jim Tobin went the route. Pie winning his fourth. The Pirates went ahead to stay with three runs in the third when Jack Callaway singled. Johnny Barrett walked. Bob Elliott singled and Jim Russell doubled.

The Dodgers knocked Rlie Donnelly out of the box with a four-run first inning, but the Cards came back with five in the first off Tom Seaver. Ray Sanders unseeded the Cards' margin with a two-run homer in the fourth. Curt Davis was the loser and Ken Burkhardt the winner. The Cards outbit the Dodgers, 15-9.

## Razorback Heroes

FAVETTE, Ark., May 26 (ANS)—Arkansas University is claiming the greatest war heroes of any college or university. Three former Razorback athletes have been awarded the Medal of Honor: Capt. Maurice (Footie) Britt, Lt. Nate Gordon and posthumously, Lt. Buck Lloyd.

## Bookmaker In PW Camp Never Lost His Touch

LONDON, May 26 (Reuters)—Sgt. Arthur Bennett, who for more than four years took bets in cigarettes on English horse races in a German prisoner of war camp, has arrived home on a six weeks' leave where he has set up in business as "the barbed wire bookie of Stalag 383."

His slogan at the camp was "We Pay Cash." Red Cross cigarettes served for cash, and at one time he had a total of 25,000. All his Army pay he sent home for setting up after the war.

Sgt. Bennett, who is 35, was taken prisoner in Crete and hopes to leave the Army in September.



# 15th's Veterans Go Home By Ship, Air

BOSTON, May 26 (ANS)—Six thousand battle-hardened veterans of the Mediterranean-based 15th Air Force arrived here yesterday aboard a troop transport. The homecoming airmen, many of whom will return to action in the Pacific Theater, crowded the docks of the transport as it nosed into Commonwealth Pier.

Many of the veterans took part in the blasting of the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania, helping to cripple the Nazi fuel lifeline.

Among these men were members of the 449th Bomb Group, which staged 254 aerial attacks against Nazis in the Balkans and then closed their European activities by participating in tactical bombings of German troops and supplies along 5th and 8th Army fronts in Italy.

Members of the 450th Bomb Group, which destroyed more than 200 enemy fighters and dropped 15,000 tons of bombs, also disembarked. Other groups included two veteran air service squadrons, the 331st and 348th which saw service in Tunisia and Italy.

## LIBS GET HOME

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 26 (ANS)—Four B-24 Liberators brought the first contingent of Air Force personnel back to the States from the Mediterranean Theater yesterday in the Army's plan of redeployment.

Each of the planes carried crews of ten and two ground-crew men who were passengers.

They spent the night at Hunter Field where they landed and then went on to other destinations via troop transport command planes.

There was no ceremony but the men were greeted by Brig. Gen. Edmund C. Lynch, commandant of the 3rd Air Force. Their first requests were for milk and ice cream.

## AND STILL MORE

BRADLEY FIELD, Conn., May 26 (ANS)—Eighteen more Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers landed crews here yesterday, bringing to 2,300 the number of 15th Air Force men who have returned home.

There were 66 officers and 162 enlisted men in the group, the third to arrive at Bradley Field since Tuesday. About 75 planes a day are expected until 3,400 have returned from the European and Mediterranean theaters with more than 68,000 soldiers.

# Delegates At Frisco Told To Take Time

(Continued from page 1)

Moscow disclosed that Marshal Joseph Stalin not only has no objection, but actually sought French treaties of military and mutual defense with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The French plan to build their regional security on two main pillars, the agreements with Russia and Great Britain plus a series of smaller military alliances with other continental nations.

A French spokesman said there was no intention of seeking a similar alliance between France and any American state.

Paul-Boncour, former French prime minister, announced: "By recognizing the natural right of individual or collective self defense, the conference recognized the French viewpoint and we feel that European security can and will be assured, for the San Francisco collective security formula takes into consideration the necessities of reality."

"Europe needs collective security more than any other part of the world," the French delegate declared, "because aggression can get under way against neighbors in a matter of minutes. It is not necessary for him to cross oceans and so we cannot wait for our collective defense forces to come to our aid from across the ocean. First defense must come from our neighbors banded against any aggressor for their common good in an iron-clad military alliance providing for automatic armed mutual assistance."

## Notice

Effective with this issue, only U. S. hospitals will get free copies of The Stars and Stripes. This does not include rest centers, which must purchase papers from now on. This applies also to Yank, Newsweek and Time Magazines.

# Six 'Killings' Fail; Laffey Comes Back

SEATTLE, May 26—The U. S. Laffey, a destroyer with a heart that couldn't be broken, steamed proudly into this West Coast harbor yesterday—the ship with a jammed rudder that took six "death blows" from Japanese suicide planes and lived to fight again.

The action off Okinawa was called "the most savage and spectacular in which an American destroyer has participated."

Surviving crew members told how American sailors died strapped to their seats, firing until they were swallowed up in the searing flames of exploding Japanese suicide planes and bombs.

The skipper, Cmdr. Frederic J. Belton of Hot Springs, Ark., said "I'll never abandon ship as long as a gun will fire" and did not, even when the ship's deck was one great mass of fire. When the last enemy plane had been shot down, it was found that 31 officers and men of the Laffey were missing and another 60 wounded.

# French Leave Homes As Syria Pot Boils

DAMASCUS, May 26—All French families have been instructed by the authorities to leave their Damascus homes and move to French barracks, the AP reports, and the Syrian Chamber of Deputies has ordered all Syrians owning firearms to register with the police for mustering into the National Guard.

The chamber has also decided to augment the gendarmerie with 5,000 troops, the AP says, and has passed a resolution calling for the protection of Syrian independence and respect for Syrian troops and officers in the French Army or any special service.

Meanwhile, Reuter's reports that before conversations with the Syrian and Lebanese governments, the Prime Minister of Egypt, El Nokrachi, Pasha, has sent a note to Egyptian embassies and consulates abroad advising them of the recent events in Syria and Lebanon.

The prime minister's note reveals that the French have made demands to Syrian and Lebanese governments for cultural, economic, commercial and strategic concessions. The governments have already replied that they cannot agree to these proposals as they would be injurious to independence.

Reuter's also reports that the Arab League has decided to hold its first meeting in Cairo immediately after the San Francisco Conference.

## AUSSIES

(Continued from page 1)

have been arrested by a peoples' court after investigations by a public prosecutor.

According to a late dispatch in the London Daily Mail, Heinrich Himmler's blanket-swathed body was buried yesterday in a secret nameless grave in Luneberg. Doctors reportedly made a death mask of Himmler's face and measured his limbs as lasting proof that the man buried was really Himmler. The mask it is said "will preserve forever the features of the man who sent five million people to their deaths."

Himmler's personal loot, incidentally valued at more than a million dollars in paper money, has been discovered under a barn in Berchtesgaden by American troops.

# Japs Halted In Push Toward Yank Base; Liuchow Threatened

CHUNGKING, May 26—The site of one former U. S. Army air base was reported threatened yesterday by a Chinese advance, while a Jap threat to capture a second was reported definitely stopped.

Chinese military spokesmen reported that Chinese troops sweeping down the Kweichow railroad in southwestern China have captured a town 70 miles above Liuchow, where U. S. planes once roosted. Simultaneously, the Japanese drive into east central China was declared stopped short of Chinkiang, from which U. S. planes have temporarily been evacuated.

In southeast China, the Japanese were reported continuing to evacuate from the Foochow area and to have thrown in fresh troops to cover their withdrawal.

## AIRDROME TAKEN

MANILA, May 27—U. S. troops have captured Licanan airdrome north of Davao on Mindanao in the continuing drive to clear the Japs from the Philippines. Also occupied, a communication from General MacArthur's headquarters announced, were Infanta and Misua, towns on the east coast of Luzon.

## DASSEIN REACHED

SEAC HQ., May 26—British 14th Army troops have reached Burma's second largest port, Dassein, a SEAC communique announced yesterday. Dassein, 88 miles west of Rangoon, was reached by an amphibious operation up the Dassein River, westernmost mouth of the Irrawaddy. The Japs had fled after destroying the main jetties.

To the north in the central sector of the Burma front, the Japs clung to their bridgehead on the west bank of the Irrawaddy in order to cover evacuation of other Japs from the Arakan coastal strip.

## AUSSIES LINK UP

MANILA, May 26 — Australian troops have linked up at Bradi plantation and now have secured the entire Wewak coastline of northeastern New Guinea, it was announced yesterday.

# Medical Help Draft Proposed By Rankin

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS)—A wartime draft to provide medical personnel for the Veterans' Administration was called for in legislation introduced yesterday by Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), after a conference with President Truman and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Administration.

The chairman of the House Veterans' Committee told reporters that the legislation, which he said would enable the Veterans' Administration to improve its medical organization had the backing "in principle" of President Truman. "It will untie the Administration's hands in the selection of doctors and nurses and permit the payment of sufficient salaries to obtain the best available medical personnel to care for the veterans," Rankin said.

He pointed out that one of the major obstacles now facing the Veterans' Administration is the requirement that it obtain most of its medical personnel through the Civil Service Commission. By establishing a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery within the Veterans' Administration and giving it a status similar to that held by the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the legislation would give the Administration exclusive responsibility for its Medical Corps.

Under Rankin's plan, the Bureau would include a Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Nurse Corps and an Administrative Corps, under which would be dietitians, therapists and similar personnel. Rankin said the committee will start hearings on the new legislation next Tuesday and will have it ready for consideration by the House the following week.

## Rooneys Expecting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 26 (ANS)—Pint-sized former movie star Mickey Rooney and his 18-year-old beauty contest bride of a year are expecting a baby, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emma Rase, disclosed today.

# Meat Packers Hit Hard By Shortage

WASHINGTON, May 26 (ANS)—Cleveland packing houses and Brooklyn, N. Y. butchers yesterday announced they were curtailing operations because of a scarcity of meat.

Twelve meat packing houses serving more than 800 retail meat markets in the Cleveland area announced they will close next week. The Associated Press said dealers attributed the closing to "unreasonable" government restrictions that left the packers with a narrow profit margin and reduced slaughtering. Other packers, the AP said, complained they were unable to compete with the black market.

Brooklyn butcher shops next week will be open three days each week, the N. Y. State Meat Dealers Association announced. A spokesman said that Manhattan, Queens and Bronx shops were considering a similar move. Due to limited meat supplies, most New York City shops have been open on an average of only three days a week for the last month, the Association said.

A uniform closing schedule of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for Brooklyn shops was decided upon for the convenience of shoppers. All types of poultry and meat remained scarce in New York City.

The settlement yesterday of the two-day old walkout in Pittsburgh cold storage warehouses started food supplies moving again in that city.

The Pittsburgh walkout involved 250 workers at four warehouses. The dispute was over the failure of the grocery and Food Warehouseman's Union and companies to agree on a new wage contract. Work was resumed upon an agreement to refer the dispute to the National Labor Relations Board.

Soldiers had been moving Army consigned foods from warehouses. Companies involved were the Federal Cold Storage and Ice, Wainwright Cold Storage and Union Cold Storage.

In Corry, Penn., 16 public eating places closed yesterday for lack of meat leaving only one restaurant open to serve the community's population of 17,000.

# Hopkins, Harriman Arrive In Moscow

MOSCOW, May 26 — Harry L. Hopkins, personal representative of President Truman, arrived here today with U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Meanwhile, Reuter's reported from Washington that a joint statement was expected soon on the four-power arrangements for the occupation of Germany as a result of the visits of Mr. Hopkins to Moscow and Joseph E. Davies to London.

The statement, the news agency said, is expected to outline the exact areas of Germany to be occupied by Great Britain, Russia, the United States and France; the dissolution of SHAEF and transfer of its continuing responsibilities to separate British, American and French commands and the choice of a seat for the Central Allied Control Commission.

In Paris it was announced that General Charles de Gaulle, with the unanimous support of his cabinet, would accept President Truman's invitation to visit the United States.

# Give Surplus War Goods To GIs, Says State Bill

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 26 Every veteran of World War II would be given a thousand dollars worth of surplus war goods under a joint resolution adopted by the Alabama House and just sent to the Senate.

If there isn't enough surplus property to give each veteran a thousand dollars worth, the resolution suggests that all surplus property available should be distributed equally to veterans.

# Greek Volunteers Enlist To Battle Against Japan

ATHENS, May 26 — The Greek Ministry of War yesterday confirmed the reports that formations of Greek volunteers are being enlisted to take part in the war against Japan. Agreements have already been reached on the subject with the Allies.

The War Ministry revealed that it receives numerous applications for enlistment every day.

## WEATHER



Characters, always characters. This weatherman isn't satisfied with "fair and warmer." He's gotta pep up the act. Cool on the west coast and in the Po Valley, he says. Warm in the Foggia area and south. Cloudy over the west coast and Apennines. By midday, partly cloudy over the lowlands. Partly cloudy over the Po Valley and east coast the entire period.

Strictly a James A. Fitzpatrick on the Wilbur Cushman time, he gives out with a travelogue. In Naples and Rome it's cloudy at first and then only partly cloudy by mid-morning. At Foggia and Bari it's partly cloudy all the time. Leaves you a little foggy, doesn't it?

Maximum temperature forecast for today:

Rome, 76; Naples, 75; Foggia, 85; Bari, 80.

	Yesterday's	Min.	Max.
Florence	56	60	60
Rome	63	66	66
Caserta	62	74	74
Foggia	65	80	80
Bari	65	78	78
Rimini	56	63	63

Sunrise May 28th at 0559.  
Sunset May 27th at 2034.  
Full moon.

# Krauts Now Check Your Crete Passes

(Continued from page 1)

garrison on Crete was another of those by-passed groups which were holding static positions like the pockets along the Channel coast in France. Until the fall of Athens, planes had delivered supplies regularly and there was little disturbance other than occasional skirmishes between Kraut and guerrilla patrols.

When the unconditional surrender took effect as of midnight, May 12 the garrison included 11,511 Germans, 2,111 Italians and 400 Russians. The Germans were in possession of more than 2,000 motor vehicles and more than five weeks food supply.

Immediately following the surrender, the Germans withdrew from the area west of Canea and restricted their holdings to the "perimeter" in the Canea sector. With the Russians and Italians evacuated, it is here that the Krauts are located today while awaiting transshipment to PW camps outside of Crete.

There is a black market in Crete today. But it is a more sinister black market than in most sections of the world. The black market is in passes of entry into the German "perimeter." With these passes, the guerrillas enter the German area and wreak some vengeance for the evil that has been done in the past.

It is a strange peace, indeed, that has come to Crete.

## Memorial For Wilkie

RUSHVILLE Ind., May 26 (ANS)—A memorial marking the grave of the late Wendell L. Wilkie will probably be erected soon, it was learned yesterday. Mrs. Wilkie and the board members of the cemetery where the late Republican presidential nominee was buried have discussed plans to put up the monument. The present grave has only a small marker.